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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS ON ITS ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION

(29 January-2 February 1990)

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CHAPTER I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A. Draft resolutions

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Establishment of a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Europe*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/122, section I, of 8 December 1988, in which the Assembly requested that consideration should be given to the convening of regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in regions where they had not been held,

Aware that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, took note with satisfaction of the results of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 September 1989,

Aware of the recommendation of the Interregional Meeting that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should take the necessary steps to establish a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Europe, to further promote technical regional co-operation,

Noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 43/122, section I, noted with satisfaction the valuable work of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, in particular, the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held at Dakar from 18 to 22 April 1988, the Second Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Lima from 12 to 16 September 1988, and the Fourteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held at Bangkok from 3 to 7 October 1988,

Recognizing the need to convene a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Europe, taking into account the existing co-operation between European countries,

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* See paragraph 129 and annex I below.

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to establish meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies of States of the European region, along the lines and with the same status of a subsidiary organ of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies that have already been established for other regions;

2. Invites the Governments of the States of the European region and other interested Governments to participate in those meetings;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to adopt the measures needed, and allocate the financial resources required, so that the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Governments of the region and with interested agencies, may convene such meetings.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988 and 1989/15 of 22 May 1989,

Re-emphasizing that achieving a balance between the licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes constitutes an important aspect of the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control and that resolving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials is an essential step in that direction,

Noting the fundamental need for international co-operation and solidarity in overcoming the problem of excess stocks, which imposes heavy financial and other burdens on the traditional supplier countries,

Having considered the special report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989, entitled "The demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs", 1/ and the recommendations contained therein,

1. Urges all Governments to give serious consideration to ways to bring about rapid improvement in solving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier countries;

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* See paragraph 74 below.

2. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its report on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs, which, inter alia, highlights the impediments to the medical availability of opiates, which make it difficult to make a realistic assessment of the full licit medical needs for opiates;

3. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to accord priority to monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in its aforesaid special report for 1989;

4. Requests the World Health Organization to develop guidelines on the rational use of opiates and on the treatment of conditions for which opiates may be prescribed, with a view to assisting Governments in evolving their national policy in this regard;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for due consideration and implementation.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.5.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Working languages of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1988/14 of 25 May 1988 and its decision 1989/120 of 22 May 1989, by which it authorized the enlargement of the membership of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

Noting that, of a total membership of fourteen States, eight, namely Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, have Arabic as their official language,

1. Decides that the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East shall use both English and Arabic as its working languages for future sessions;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to adopt the necessary measures and provide the financial resources required for the implementation of this resolution.

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*See paragraph 130 and annex II below.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Reduction of demand and prevention of drug consumption among young persons in the Near and Middle East*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 43/121 of 8 December 1988 on the use of children in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and rehabilitation of drug-addicted minors, in which the General Assembly calls for, inter alia, the adoption of various urgent measures and national and international programmes to protect children from the illicit consumption of drugs and from involvement in illicit production and distribution,

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, and other relevant international normative pronouncements concerning protection of the rights and well-being of young persons,

1. Requests the Division of Narcotic Drugs, as a matter of priority, to devise, within such regular or extrabudgetary resources as may become available, comprehensive policies, programmes and strategies to prevent and reduce the abuse of drugs by children;

2. Further requests the Division of Narcotic Drugs to design model programmes and manuals for prevention of drug abuse among children and adolescents in the Near and Middle East;

3. Invites interested Member States to provide financial support and relevant organizations to collaborate closely with the Division of Narcotic Drugs in this activity.

B. Draft decisions

2. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

* See paragraph 130 below.

DRAFT DECISION I

Approval of the application by Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic for membership in the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East*

At its ... plenary meeting, on ... 1990, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-fifth session and the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eleventh special session, decided to approve the application by Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic for membership in the Sub-Commission.

DRAFT DECISION II

Approval of the application by Bahrain for membership in the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East*

At its ... plenary meeting, on ... 1990, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-sixth session and the relevant part of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eleventh special session, decided to approve the application by Bahrain for membership in the Sub-Commission.

CHAPTER II

SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

3. At its 1036th and 1037th meetings, on 30 January 1989, the Commission considered agenda sub-item 9 (a). The Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/1990/15) on matters arising from the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly that were of particular relevance to the eleventh special session, such as the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly. It also had before it the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session concerning international action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

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* See paragraph 131 and annex II below.

4. In its resolution 44/16 of 1 November 1989, the Assembly decided to convene a special session, at a high political level, to consider as a matter of urgency the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation. In its decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989, the Assembly requested the Commission at its eleventh special session to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and to formulate its views thereon for the benefit of the work of the Assembly at its special session, taking into account all relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly at its forty-fourth session; in that decision, the Assembly also invited the Commission to transmit to the Assembly at its special session any views on matters pertaining to that session. In its resolution 44/140 of 15 December 1989, the Assembly encouraged the Commission to begin consideration of measures that could be recommended to Governments for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1/ adopted in 1988. In that resolution, the Assembly also invited the Commission to identify suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of that Convention.

5. All those who spoke on sub-item 9 (a) pointed to the deteriorating situation regarding drug abuse and the devastating effect of that phenomenon on the lives of individuals, their families and society. Drug trafficking and related criminal activities had reached an alarming scale, to the point of destabilizing economies, adversely affecting the development of many countries and threatening the stability, national security and sovereignty of States. It was emphasized that measures commensurate with the problems were required to counter the new dimensions of drug abuse and illicit traffic at the national and international levels. Several speakers paid tribute to the determination of the Government of Colombia in countering the threat posed by illicit drug trafficking.

6. Several speakers expressed the view that the primary responsibility for dealing with drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking rested with each individual Government, which had to take the necessary legislative measures and ensure their effective implementation. That was considered a prerequisite to countering the threat of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking at the national and international levels. Several speakers pointed to the resolve of their Governments to meet that prerequisite and to the measures taken by them to prevent their countries from becoming drug-consuming countries or transit States. Measures to co-ordinate the drug control programmes of the 12 member States of the European Economic Community (EEC) were brought to the attention of the Commission.

7. Several speakers mentioned the bilateral agreements and other arrangements entered into by their Governments with a view to co-ordinating bilateral and multilateral action against the illicit traffic. The view was expressed that the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session should encourage countries to establish links between institutions and agencies engaged in the fight against illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in order to facilitate rapid and direct co-operation between them.

8. Several speakers emphasized that, in order to be successful, action at the national level must be supported and complemented by action at the regional and international levels. The important results achieved by the

United Nations over the last 40 years were highlighted. The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, 2/ the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, 3/ and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, 4/ together with the 1988 Convention, constituted a comprehensive system of international drug control and a workable framework for international co-operation against illicit drug trafficking. In addition to those legal instruments, the courses of action recommended for implementation at the national, regional and international levels in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control 5/ represented a significant contribution to the fight against drug abuse and the suppression of illicit drug trafficking. It was emphasized that in considering ways to increase the global efforts to face the growing threat posed by drug abuse and illicit trafficking, the achievements of the past and the experience gained from implementing the drug control treaties should serve as a framework for formulating a more effective course of action to be adopted at the seventeenth special session. Due consideration should be given to the approach and activities contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline.

9. One representative suggested that the group of experts to assist the Secretary-General in undertaking a study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, should also critically review the functioning of the current United Nations drug control structures and of the treaty provisions that established them. Some speakers emphasized the importance of fully implementing the provisions of the existing drug control treaties and the early entry into force of the 1988 Convention as a prerequisite for any success in international drug control. The seventeenth special session would provide an opportunity to highlight the importance of compliance with, and effective implementation of, the international drug control treaties and programmes on which agreement had been reached.

10. Several speakers indicated that the Commission and the United Nations drug control units had a central role to play in the outcome of the seventeenth special session. The Commission was expected to give meaningful and practical guidance to the work of the seventeenth special session. Several speakers emphasized the necessity of practical objectives and programmes rather than political declarations. The special session would also provide the international community with another opportunity to tackle the problem of drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking as a whole at the international level by taking practical action and measures to cover areas where existing international co-operation was deficient, as well as areas where new measures and methods were required to meet the new dimension of the problem. The special session would also provide an opportunity for the international community to reaffirm its commitment to existing mandates and to strengthen the role of the United Nations by adopting additional mandates, together with the commensurate resources to implement them. In addition, the international community would have a chance to ascertain which of the programmes and mandates should be given higher priority.

11. Several speakers gave their views on the principles and steps that should be taken into consideration by the Commission in formulating recommendations and proposals for inclusion in the global programme of action against narcotic drugs to be adopted by the General Assembly at its special session. It was stressed that the global programme of action should have concrete,

comprehensive and long-term objectives. All agencies concerned should be involved in its formulation. The priorities to be established should be balanced and realistic. The global programme of action should specify a clear set of achievable goals and identify the resources for their implementation within a given time-frame. It should give equal consideration to issues involving both illicit supply and demand, along the lines of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline. It should also place particular emphasis on policies to curb the rising illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by intensified preventive and other measures, including public information, education, treatment and rehabilitation. Furthermore, it should provide the structures and processes for the implementation of those policies. It was also stressed that the specific programmes to be developed within the framework of the global programme of action should be evaluated periodically by impartial experts.

12. Referring to the areas to be considered for inclusion in the global programme of action that were stipulated in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, one representative expressed his reservation with regard to subparagraphs 5 (h), (i) and (j). In his view, each State should have the right to maintain control over its training programmes and the allocation of resources to them. Moreover, each State pledging experienced narcotics agents and experts to a reserve pool should retain control over when and how its narcotics agents and experts were utilized, should such a reserve pool be established. Finally, he said that the establishment of a facility to gather and collate information on the financial flow from drug-related funds would lead to duplication of efforts while neglecting legitimate privacy concerns. Instead, the proposal should be reshaped to encourage further bilateral and multilateral exchanges of such information. The United Nations could play an important role in facilitating such exchanges by serving as a repository of information on laws and regulations relating to money laundering and the forfeiture of assets and in encouraging and documenting compliance with article 5 of the 1988 Convention, concerning the tracing, freezing and forfeiture of proceeds derived from illicit drug trafficking.

13. Several speakers emphasized that it was important for the global programme of action to place equal emphasis on the suppression of illicit traffic and on measures aimed at demand reduction, treatment and rehabilitation, as recommended in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline. Several speakers emphasized the importance that their Governments attached to programmes for reducing illicit demand through preventive action, treatment and rehabilitation, as a necessary complement to programmes for reducing illicit supply through law enforcement. While noting the importance of adopting a balanced approach, some speakers indicated that emphasis on demand reduction should not, in the long run, overshadow the supply and trafficking aspects of the drug problem.

14. Some speakers considered that measures to reduce the demand for illicit drugs were of key importance and should be considered an area of priority. Several others indicated that the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, to be held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990, would give further impetus to increasing the international commitment to demand reduction. One speaker proposed that the conclusions of the World Ministerial Summit should be taken into consideration with a view to integrating them into the global programme of action against narcotic drugs.

One observer proposed the elaboration of an international convention on the reduction of demand for illicit narcotic drugs and outlined elements for the draft convention.

15. Referring to the increase in drug abuse and illicit traffic in spite of drug demand reduction programmes and effective law enforcement action, several speakers said that the public, particularly young people, should be made more aware of the serious damage that drug abuse caused to the health of individuals. Several others expressed the view that the media should convey the detrimental effects of drug abuse on individuals, their families and society. The view was expressed that epidemiological studies should be undertaken that would provide a critical assessment of the social roots of drug abuse and addiction, with a view to finding effective remedies for use in prevention and rehabilitation programmes.

16. Some speakers commented on the dangerous implications of recent arguments in favour of legalizing the sale of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. It was pointed out that such a development would go against the objectives of international drug control and would only serve to enrich traffickers.

17. Several speakers emphasized that it was important for the United Nations to develop and implement programmes to reduce and eradicate the supply of illicit drugs. Reference was made to special measures adopted in individual countries to curb the illicit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Some speakers informed the meeting of sanctions, such as the confiscation of land and property, imposed on farmers involved in the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants. Several speakers expressed the view that more resources should be invested in comprehensive programmes for rural development, including programmes aimed at encouraging alternative markets for substituted crops.

18. One speaker indicated that, following the adoption and application of stringent penal measures, no illicit poppy cultivation or heroin laboratory had been detected in his country. He reiterated the proposal of his Government regarding the urgent need to identify the scale and location of illicit poppy cultivation in the Near and Middle East with a view to adopting appropriate countermeasures. Another speaker expressed his support for the detection of illicit cultivation by remote sensing or aerial surveys aimed at ascertaining the extent of illicit cultivation so that appropriate countermeasures could be adopted.

19. Most speakers referred to the collective responsibility of both drug-producing and drug-consuming countries in dealing with the problem of drug abuse and illicit traffic. The responsibility for drug-consuming countries, particularly the developed countries, to adopt and apply measures to contain and reduce the illicit demand for drugs was stressed by several speakers. It was argued that developed countries also had a responsibility to control the illicit trade of precursors and the delivery of weapons to drug traffickers. One speaker proposed convening a conference of Governments and businesses that produce and distribute chemical products in order to co-ordinate the control of precursors. In the opinion of several other speakers, actions to reduce illicit demand must be accompanied by parallel efforts on the part of drug-producing countries to reduce illicit cultivation and trafficking.

20. Several speakers stated that drug-producing countries, which were often burdened with debt-servicing problems, should be provided with resources and support to enable them to eliminate illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse. Noting that narcotic plants were being illicitly cultivated in poverty-stricken areas of some developing countries, they emphasized that the economic situation of such areas and countries should be improved and that adequate resources should be provided in order to increase the standard of living of farmers in those areas and countries. The view was expressed that in order for crop substitution programmes to be successful, commodity markets should be created so that farmers would be provided with economic incentives that would induce them to refrain from cultivating illicit narcotic plants.

21. Several speakers emphasized that assistance in crop substitution programmes should be provided free of political constraints and with due respect for national sovereignty. One speaker expressed the view that drug trafficking should not serve as an excuse for military intervention or pressure.

22. Some speakers said that several developing countries had been diverting an important share of their resources to implement measures to interdict transit traffic or curb illicit production or cultivation within their borders to the detriment of their economies and of urgently needed national development programmes. They stated that the United Nations drug control programmes should give priority to providing the necessary resources and assistance to such States. One representative expressed the view that assistance should also be provided to traditional supplier countries of opiate raw materials for medical purposes, with a view to resolving the burden of excess stocks of opiate raw materials.

23. Some speakers referred to fundamental socio-political changes in their countries that had brought their citizens in contact with illicit drugs. Mention was made of the need to provide assistance to States faced with new problems related to drug abuse and illicit traffic as a result of those changes.

24. Several speakers stated that special attention should be given to the financial aspects of illicit drug trafficking in order to counter the economic power of drug traffickers. Governments should, in particular, adopt adequate measures to prevent the banking system and the international financial system from being used to launder money derived from illicit drug trafficking. To the extent possible, they should ensure that their economies do not benefit from illict drug trafficking. Governments that had not already done so should consider the possibility of introducing domestic legislation and negotiating bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to trace, freeze and confiscate the proceeds of illicit drug trafficking more effectively, in compliance with article 5 of the 1988 Convention. Mention was made of the work undertaken by the Financial Action Task Force established following the meeting of Heads of State and Government held in Paris in July 1989, which brought together finance officials from 15 countries, and, in particular, of its forthcoming recommendations for future action to combat money laundering.

25. Some speakers commended the United Nations for its activities in the field of drug law enforcement, particularly the development of the system of meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, and emphasized the need to strengthen its role in law enforcement-related assistance, such as

training, the provision of equipment and intelligence-gathering. One speaker expressed support for the establishment, under the aegis of the United Nations, of a comprehensive drug intelligence system accessible to all countries. Such a system was necessary in order to facilitate the adoption of effective measures against illicit traffic. One representative suggested that a review of diverse international law enforcement activities should be undertaken, with a view to considering the establishment of a mechanism for co-ordination.

26. Several speakers informed the Commission of recent legislative measures adopted by their Governments that would enable them to ratify or accede to the 1988 Convention in 1990. Those measures would also permit the provisional application of some of the provisions of the Convention pending its entry into force. Particular reference was made to the adoption of legislative provisions encompassing the offences covered in the 1988 Convention with a view to providing more stringent penalties as an effective deterrent to drug trafficking. Some speakers indicated that their Governments were reviewing their national drug control strategies in order to determine what other stringent measures could be taken to curtail the supply of and reduce the demand for illicit drugs. One representative indicated that, under recently adopted legislation in his country, drug trafficking offences had been made non-bailable.

27. Several speakers stated that, in adopting a global programme of action, the General Assembly, at its special session, should consider the links between illicit drug trafficking and international terrorism, subversive activities and organized crime, which undermined the legitimate economy and threatened the stability and security of Governments.

28. One representative expressed the view that the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, should take note of the possible establishment of an international criminal court for transnational criminal activities, such as illicit drug trafficking, which was to be considered by the International Law Commission at its next session, as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 44/39 of 4 December 1989. Another representative expressed support for the launching of a United Nations decade against drug abuse and illicit traffic.

29. Some speakers referred to the establishment of new administrative structures or agencies to enhance inter-agency co-ordination at the national level with a view to facilitating the implementation of the provisions of the 1988 Convention. The view was expressed that priority should be given to the implementation of some of the provisions of the 1988 Convention, such as article 5 on confiscation, article 6 on extradition and article 7 on mutual legal assistance, and that they should be highlighted and brought to the attention of the General Assembly at its special session.

30. With reference to General Assembly decision 44/410, all speakers expressed support for enhancing the role of the United Nations in the fight against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking at the international level. Support was expressed for Assembly resolution 44/141, in which the Secretary-General was requested to select a limited number of experts from developed and developing countries to advise and assist him in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control. It was suggested that the experts should conduct an in-depth analysis of the roles, mandates, organization, activities and management practices throughout the

United Nations system, including, in particular, the United Nations drug control units. One representative suggested the possibility of unifying them under a full-time head, as a means of establishing a clearly identifiable and co- ordinated United Nations drug abuse control programme and enhancing the existing programme.

31. Most speakers stated that organizational and structural problems facing the United Nations drug control units should be tackled with a view to strengthening the United Nations drug control programmes. It was emphasized that any restructuring should aim at establishing clear and commonly accepted objectives within the context of effective, well co-ordinated structures and should be allotted the necessary resources, status and influence.

32. The need to enhance co-ordination between the various agencies of the United Nations involved in drug control programmes was stressed by most speakers.

33. Several speakers pointed to the key elements and principles that had to be taken into account in order to enhance the efficiency of United Nations activities in the field of drug abuse control. Of primary importance was the coherence of actions within the United Nations drug control units and the co-ordination of all drug-related activities in the United Nations system. Emphasis was placed on the importance of meeting all the obligations imposed under the international drug control treaties and on the equitable integration of programmes for reducing illicit demand and supply into the United Nations activities. Several speakers stated that the Commission should provide strong support for drug law enforcement activities as an integral part of United Nations programmes. With regard to co-ordination, it was underlined that the exchange of information between the agencies should be streamlined. It was also stressed that an estimate of the resources necessary to carry out new mandates arising from the global programme of action should be provided.

34. Several speakers expressed the view that the lack of financial and human resources within the United Nations drug control units was the main impediment to the fulfilment of their mandates. It was particularly detrimental to developing countries, which were thus deprived of needed technical assistance and expertise, for example, in the field of laboratory techniques. It was considered urgent that increased regular budget resources be made available to the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Division of Narcotic Drugs in order to enable them to carry out fully their programmes of work (including the establishment of regional and subregional drug training laboratories), which had been increased following the adoption of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline in 1987 and the 1988 Convention. Additional mandates emanating from the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session and seventeenth special session would have to be accompanied by commensurate resources for their implementation. Some speakers expressed the view that resources should be re-allocated within the United Nations budget to reflect the priority that Member States attached to drug abuse control programmes.

35. Several speakers expressed strong support for the activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNDFAC) and called for increased financial contributions to UNFDAC to enable it to continue providing assistance, particularly to developing countries, in the fight against drug abuse and illicit traffic. Special mention was made of the achievements of UNFDAC in the field of crop substitution and integrated rural development.

One representative expressed the support of his Government for the transmission of UNFDAC working paper 1990/18 to the General Assembly at its special session for consideration under the agenda item dealing with a global programme of action, particularly the elaboration of the master-plan approach. One speaker expressed the view that greater latitude should be left to UNFDAC in the use of allocated funds so that it might set its own priorities and plan its activities free of pressure from donor countries.

36. Several speakers considered that the role of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs as the main policy-making United Nations body on drug control should be enhanced; there was accordingly no need to create a new mechanism. To that effect, it was proposed that the membership of the Commission should be enlarged and that the Commission should hold regular annual sessions. The view was expressed that the Commission should be made responsible for monitoring progress towards full and timely implementation of the global programme of action to be adopted by the General Assembly at its special session.

37. At its 1037th meeting, the Commission decided to establish an ad hoc committee of the whole and entrusted it with the task of elaborating, for consideration in plenary, the views of the Commission on the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and on other matters pertaining to the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly. It was decided that F. Cuevas Cancino, one of the Vice-Chairmen, would preside over the work of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole.

38. The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole took as a basis for its discussion draft resolutions submitted by the Member States of the European Economic Community (E/CN.7/1990/L.2) and by Lebanon, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, (E/CN.7/1990/L.4), as well as draft amendments to document E/CN.7/1990/L.4 proposed by Colombia (E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.3) and by Pakistan (E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.4). It also had before it proposals sponsored by Canada, Norway, Sweden and the United States of America (E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.1/Rev.1), by Australia (E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.2) and by the Bahamas and Jamaica (E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.5). For the text of these proposals and draft resolutions see annex IV.

39. At its 1041st meeting, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole reported to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the deliberations of the Committee and on the outcome of its work.

40. The Commission noted that the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole, having had before it the documents mentioned in paragraph 38 above, had, pursuant to its mandates, considered several proposals. Despite its very heavy agenda, no additional time was given to the Commission to consider at its eleventh special session this important item. The Commission, accordingly, took note with regret that due to lack of time it was not in a position to arrive at a consensus on any of the above-mentioned documents. It decided to transmit a statement to the President of the General Assembly concerning the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs (annex III).

41. At its 1042nd meeting, on 2 February 1990, the Commission adopted a draft decision (E/CN.7/1990/L.5) entitled "Transmission of documents of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, Italy, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. For the text, see chapter X, section B, decision 11 (S-XI).

CHAPTER III

URGENT MATTERS CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES

42. At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission considered agenda item 3, which related to: (a) the possible scheduling of six substances under the provisions of the Single Convention (E/CN.7/1990/4, paras. 1-3); (b) the possible rescheduling of one substance and the scheduling of four substances under the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 (E/CN.7/1990/4, paras. 4-15); and (c) the indexing of the E/NL. series of national laws and regulations (E/CN.7/1990/4/Add.1 and E/NL.1986/Index).

A. Consideration of recommendations for scheduling and rescheduling under the international drug control treaties

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Alpha-methylthiofentanyl, para-fluorofentanyl, beta-hydroxyfentanyl, beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl, thiofentanyl and 3-methylthiofentanyl

43. The Commission had before it, in document E/CN.7/1990/4, six notifications from the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) recommending that six substances, alpha-methylthiofentanyl(N-[1-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide), para-fluorofentanyl (4'-fluoro-N-(1-phenethyl-4-piperidyl]propionanilide), beta-hydroxyfentanyl (N-[1-(beta-hydroxyphenethyl)-4-piperidyl]propionanilide), beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(beta-hydroxyphenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidyl]propionanilide), thiofentanyl (N-[1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide) and 3-methylthiofentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl] propionanilide), should be included in Schedules I and IV of the Single Convention.

44. Document E/CN.7/1990/4 also contained the comments received by the Secretary-General from Governments relevant to the possible scheduling of the six substances. The observer for WHO made a statement concerning the notifications before the Commission and drew attention to the fact that the twenty-sixth report of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence 6/ was available to the Commission. He expressed his appreciation for the efficient co-operation WHO had always received from the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

45. Most representatives expressed their support for WHO recommendations to include the above-mentioned analogues of fentanyl in Schedules I and IV, while some indicated that the proposal should be deferred and that further consideration should be given by WHO to the question of their scheduling.

46. Some representatives pointed out that, should the six fentanyl analogues be placed under control, other analogues of fentanyl could easily be designed and escape control. In their view, the only efficient and time-saving solution, therefore, was to schedule all fentanyl analogues. That could be done by adopting a generic definition of fentanyl that would be wide enough to

cover all possible compounds that might develop in the future. Since all fentanyl analogues were derived from fentanyl, which was itself listed as a drug under Schedule I, their scheduling would satisfy the criterion established in article 3, paragraph 3 (iii), of the Single Convention.

47. Other representatives had reservations about the technical feasibility of the global scheduling of a whole group of analogues. They were concerned that there might be legal obstacles to such an approach under the Single Convention.

48. One representative observed that such a global approach had already been adopted for ecgonine, which was included in Schedule I of the Single Convention, together with its esters and derivatives which were convertible to ecgonine and cocaine.

49. The observer for WHO indicated that the next Expert Committee on Drug Dependence should receive a report from the WHO secretariat with a plan on how WHO would proceed with the work on recommendations concerning all analogues of fentanyl.

50. The Commission, by a vote of 36 in favour, none against and 2 abstentions, decided to include alpha-methylthiofentanyl, para-fluorofentanyl, beta-hydroxyfentanyl, beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl, thiofentanyl and 3-methylthiofentanyl in Schedules I and IV of the Single Convention. For the text of the formal decisions drafted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission to reflect the results of the vote on the six substances, see chapter X, section B, decisions 1 (S-XI)-6 (S-XI).

Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971

Dronabinol

51. Document E/CN.7/1990/4 also contained a notification from the Government of the United States recommending that delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (delta-9-THC) should be transferred from Schedule I to Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. The Commission also considered data contained in that document, as well as in the twenty-sixth report of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence.

52. Some representatives considered that the flexibility provided by such a transfer would be highly desirable in view of the therapeutic usefulness of dronabinol as a palliative during treatment of cancer.

53. Several other representatives had reservations regarding the transfer: they pointed out that the value of dronabinol in therapy did not seem to counterbalance its high potential for abuse, which would constitute a serious disadvantage if dronabinol would be transferred to Schedule II. They suggested, however, that WHO should continue collecting data on its therapeutic usefulness for another review.

54. By a vote of 23 in favour, 9 against and 7 abstentions, the Commission decided not to transfer dronabinol from Schedule I to Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. Later, one representative who had abstained from voting stated that he would have voted in favour of the transfer of dronabinol from Schedule I to Schedule II had instructions from his Government arrived sooner.

N-hydroxy MDA, N-ethyl MDA, 4-methylaminorex and midazolam

55. The Commission also considered four notifications from WHO recommending that midazolam (8-chloro-6-(o-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H-imidazo-[1,5-a][1,4] benzodiazepine) should be included in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention and that three substances, N-hydroxy MDA ((+)-N-[alpha-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy) phenethyl]hydroxylamine), N-ethyl MDA ((+)-N-ethyl-alpha-methyl-3,4-(methylene dioxy)phenethylamine and 4-methylaminorex ((+)-cis-2-amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2 -oxazoline), should be included in Schedule I of that Convention.

56. All representatives expressed their agreement on the WHO recommendations concerning midazolam, the two analogues of MDA and the analogue of aminorex. Several representatives expressed their appreciation of the valuable work done by WHO. By a vote of 36 in favour, none against and 3 abstentions, the Commission decided to include midazolam in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention and N-hydroxy MDA, N-ethyl MDA and 4-methylaminorex in Schedule I of that Convention. For the text of the decisions drafted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission to reflect the results of the vote, see chapter X, section B, decisions 7 (S-XI)-10 (S-XI).

B. Indexing of the E/NL. series of documents

57. The Commission took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the cumulative index of national laws and regulations published in the E/NL. series relating to the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (E/CN.7/1990/4/Add.1) and the cumulative index for the period 1980-1986 (E/NL.1986/Index).

CHAPTER IV

REVIEW OF THE REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL BOARD FOR 1989

58. At its 1040th meeting, on 1 February 1990, the Commission considered agenda item 4. It had before it the report of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) for 1989 (E/INCB/1989/1) and a special supplement thereto on the demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs (E/INCB/1989/1/Supp.). The Commission also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1990/6).

59. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board, in presenting the report of the Board for 1989, stated that it contained a concise overview of the drug abuse and illicit traffic situation in the world, as well as recommendations for possible corrective action in areas identified by the Board.

60. In that overview, the Board drew attention to current drug-related issues that were having a heavy negative impact on many countries. It referred to social, public health and law enforcement problems ranging from crop eradication, fair export market prices, seizure of traffickers' assets,

problems related to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and the suggestion by some individuals that the legalization of drug abuse should be encouraged, a suggestion to which the Board was strongly opposed. The Board also stressed the need for WHO to provide assistance to the international community with special regard to treatment modalities of poly-drug and cocaine abusers and pointed out the increasing health hazards caused by the growing abuse of volatile substances.

61. The President noted that 1989 had been a momentous year for international drug control. The continuing escalation of the illicit drug traffic and the tragic consequences of that activity were still fresh in everyone's minds. The Board welcomed the decision of the General Assembly to convene a special session to examine possible additional action at the international level. In presenting in its report an assessment of the world-wide situation, the Board had tried to achieve a balanced evaluation of the seriousness of both drug abuse and illicit trafficking. It was gratifying to note that the international community was placing greater importance on the parallel reduction of both illicit demand and illicit supply.

62. The President noted that the Board was engaged in detailed planning to enable it to carry out the additional tasks conferred upon it by the 1988 Convention and, under its provisions, would report to the Commission for the first time at its thirty-fourth session.

63. He referred to the special supplement to the report, entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/INCB/1989/1/Supp.), a study prepared in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/15 of 22 May 1989, motivated by a wish to assess unmet needs for opiates for licit medical purposes. In the study, attention was drawn to the desirability of ensuring effective national assessment and monitoring of medical needs for opiates and comments on various problems arising with respect to the availability of those substances for licit medical and scientific purposes.

64. The Chairman, speaking on behalf of the entire Commission, congratulated the President of the Board on the excellent report of the Board. In view of the short time available to the Commission, he invited speakers to limit their interventions to particular issues.

65. Many representatives and observers commented on action taken by their Governments at the national level with respect to issues raised in the Board's report, which they commended for the clear picture it gave of the general international drug control situation. Several referred to new legislation that had been or was being enacted, particularly with respect to the control of psychotropic substances or in order to proceed with the ratification of the 1988 Convention. One observer, drawing attention to the inadequate infrastructure in many African countries for proper control of the import and export of medicaments, emphasized the additional responsibility of European countries to enact legislation that would permit them to monitor more closely exports of psychotropic substances to the region. In commenting on the Board's new responsibilities under the 1988 Convention, a number of representatives and observers called for adequate resources to be made available to the secretariat of the Board in order to permit it to carry out its mandate.

66. Several representatives referred to the need for reduction and elimination of illicit cultivation as stressed in the Board's report. It was

agreed that containment of the expansion of illicit cultivation should be a first objective and that greater assistance might be given to countries actively trying to reach that objective. One representative pointed to the difficulty his Government had encountered in the eradication of illicit coca bush cultivation, even after the 25-year limit that had been imposed for the suppression of coca-leaf chewing. Some representatives spoke in favour of and some against the suggestion in the Board's report that an expert group might consider the question of the severe damage to the environment that had occurred in some countries where illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and coca bush took place. One representative stated that if, as reported by the Board, illicit opium and poppy cultivation were indeed being introduced in parts of South America, assistance should be given to the States concerned before the matter became problematic and before another dangerous drug was introduced into the transit traffic in the region.

67. One representative regretted that the Board had not dealt with the question of demand reduction more extensively in its report for 1989. He had expected a more elaborate analysis of the dangers posed by AIDS and appropriate responses thereto. He questioned the validity of the Board's statement in paragraph 3 of its report concerning the personal responsibility of the drug abuser for the perpetuation of the illicit activities of drug traffickers. He found no support for that thesis in the international drug control treaties. Referring to paragraphs 147 and 148 of the report of the Commission on its thirty-third session, 7/ he stated that the Board had a supervisory role in monitoring the efforts of States to implement article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending that Convention, and article 20 of the 1971 Convention. Those articles required Parties to those Conventions to take all practicable measures for the prevention of drug abuse and for the early identification, treatment, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved. Accordingly, he suggested that the Board might consider devoting a separate chapter on the subject in future reports. He was convinced that the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat would welcome a decision by the Board to that effect. He was of the opinion that if demand reduction would receive substantial attention in the Board's analysis of the world situation, a positive perspective would be created with regard to the success of drug abuse policies currently being pursued at the national and international levels. The heavy emphasis in the Board's report on the increasing difficulties encountered in the control of and illicit trafficking in drugs might give the general public and political groups the mistaken impression that the Conventions had failed to achieve their intended objectives. A new approach was needed to maintain the credibility of national and international efforts to control drug abuse. He referred to several countries where drug abuse did not pose serious public health or social problems and cited the progress that had been made in his own country as a result of successful drug abuse control policies.

68. In discussing the national drug abuse policies carried out by States, one representative spoke in favour of a pragmatic approach that might be justified by the different drug abuse situations prevailing in various countries or regions. Most other speakers who spoke on that issue felt that, in view of the health and social damage that could arise from drug abuse, a strict prohibition was still the best policy to pursue. Any lessening of vigilance could lead to a totally unacceptable situation. In this connection, reference was also made to a joint WHO/INCB project concerning the legal aspects of the

controlled distribution of sterile hypodermic needles and syringes. In the course of the discussion, one representative spoke in favour of the free distribution of sterile needles and syringes as an AIDS-prevention policy. Two other representatives, however, were as adamantly opposed to any such government action, which, in their view, facilitated drug abuse; one of them pointed to the fact that, in its report, the Board stressed that any prophylactic measures which were urgently needed should neither promote nor facilitate drug abuse. Still another representative hoped that legal difficulties would not be identified in such needle distribution schemes since, in his view, it was an important element of new national drug policy which should be encouraged.

69. In response to a suggestion by the Board that his organization should provide assistance to States by examining the effects of poly-drug and cocaine abuse and advise on available treatment methods, the observer for WHO informed the Commission that the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence would examine that suggestion at a meeting later in 1990.

70. One representative, in commenting on the supplement to the report for 1989, commended the Board on its special study on unmet licit medical needs for opiates and proposed that the Commission should endorse the Board's report on the contents of the study. Another representative drew attention to the fact that the diminution of stocks in his country to a point where there were practically no excess stocks had been largely the result of weather conditions in recent years. If harvests improved as a result of a change in the meteorological situation, stocks might again increase.

71. The President of the Board thanked all delegations for the encouraging statements made with regard to the work of the Board. He stated that the Board had taken note of all the remarks and would take them into account with a view to making further improvements on the quality of its work. In response to a comment made by one speaker, who suggested that the Board should devote more attention in its report to the question of demand reduction, he stated that importance was given to that question in several parts of the report and that he hoped that Governments would submit to the Board any detailed information available to them on that subject.

72. The President stated that the report constituted an unanimous expression of the Board's opinion. He said that the gravity of the drug abuse situation world-wide was serious enough to have led the General Assembly to convene an urgent special session and to lead Heads of State to devote increasing attention to that problem. He stressed that the Board would do everything in its power to assist the Commission in its difficult task during that critical period. In concluding, he invited delegations to approach the Board directly with their comments and welcomed opportunities for further dialogue with Governments on matters of mutual concern.

73. In concluding the discussion, the Chairman of the Commission noted that the statements of delegations constituted strong support for the Board's stand in opposition to legalization of the abuse of some or all drugs. He also referred to the care that must be taken in providing sterile needles to abusers to avoid giving the impression of psychological support for abuse.

74. At its 1042nd meeting, on 2 February 1990, the Commission considered a draft resolution entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and

scientific needs" (E/CN.7/1990/L.6), sponsored by India, Madagascar, Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The draft resolution was amended as follows: In the fourth preambular paragraph, the word "special" was inserted between the words "the" and "report" and the word "on" was replaced with the word "entitled". In the third operative paragraph, the words "aforesaid special" were inserted between the words "its" and "report". At the same meeting, the Commission approved the draft resolution, as amended, for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.

CHAPTER V

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND PROVISIONAL APPLICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

75. At its 1038th and 1039th meetings, on 31 January 1990, the Commission considered agenda item 5. It had before it a report by the Secretary-General on the entry into force and provisional application of the 1988 Convention (E/CN.7/1990/7). The reports of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (Interregional HONLEA) (E/CN.7/1990/2) and of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-fifth session (E/CN.7/1990/3 and Corr.1) were also before the Commission, inasmuch as they included resolutions and comments related to the early ratification and provisional application of the Convention. The reports of the expert group meetings organized by the Division in 1989 on the pre-trial destruction of seized narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and essential chemicals (E/CN.7/1990/7/Add.1), on environmentally safe methods for the eradication of illicit narcotic plants (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.7) and on the detection of illicit cultivation of narcotic plants by remote sensing (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.15) and the reports of three workshops on the utilization of community resources for the prevention and reduction of drug abuse (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.11, CRP.12 and CRP.13) were also available to the Commission.

76. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs reported on the present status of adherence to the Convention and stressed the readiness of the Division to assist States, at their request, in preparing legislative and administrative measures needed for the implementation of the Convention.

77. Several representatives stated that the Division, acting in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/13 of 22 May 1989 and General Assembly resolution 44/140 of 15 December 1989, should provide States with legal advice on the interpretation of the Convention and further develop its legal and technical assistance for the early ratification and provisional application of the Convention. In order to perform those tasks, the Division should be allotted additional financial and human resources. One representative informed the Commission of the initiative taken by his Government to support the Division with extrabudgetary financial and human resources. In his view, sending national experts to expert group meetings or workshops was also a useful way of contributing to the work of the Division.

Several representatives, taking note of the reports of the expert group meetings and workshops, regarded such activities as being extremely useful.

78. Some representatives, referring to the forthcoming seventeenth special session of the General Assembly, stated that the Convention constituted a fundamental basis for international co-operation against illicit traffic in drugs and that it should be fully taken into account in the global programme of action against narcotic drugs to be drawn up by the Assembly at its special session.

79. Most speakers reaffirmed their confidence in the Convention as an effective instrument enabling States to make decisive progress in the fight against drug trafficking and called for the early entry into force and implementation of the Convention.

80. Many speakers reported that the process of ratification had been initiated in their countries. Several speakers announced that ratification would be achieved by their Governments before the end of 1990. Several others indicated that the process of ratification would be completed in the not-too-distant future. The observer for the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) reported that a proposal had been submitted to the Council of Ministers of the Communities for the early ratification of the Convention by EEC and by its 12 member States.

81. Many speakers indicated that, although their Governments were determined to ratify the Convention, preparatory steps were still necessary. They reported on the progress made in that direction: the provisions of the Convention were being analysed and compared with national legislation; legislation of other countries was being studied as a source of inspiration and guidance; and amendments to existing or new legislation, either of a comprehensive nature or covering specific matters, were being drafted.

82. Several speakers reported that in recent years, particularly while the Convention was being drafted, new legislation had been adopted in their countries that satisfied to a large extent the requirements of the Convention. One observer stated that he had reservations about applying the Convention on a provisional basis, as to do so would create tentative rights and obligations.

83. Other speakers indicated that, in some specific matters, domestic law had been brought into conformity with the Convention and that, to that extent, the Convention was being applied prior to its entry into force.

84. One representative observed that the ratification of an international instrument was a necessarily slow process. Referring to the time that it had taken previous drug control treaties to enter into force, he considered that the progress made towards the application of the 1988 Convention was most encouraging, taking into account the many innovative aspects of the Convention.

85. Several speakers stressed that regional groups or entities, such as the Group of Nordic Countries, the Commonwealth of Nations, EEC, the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe and the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, constituted particularly well-suited frameworks for monitoring the provisional application of the Convention and preparing for its full implementation. They reported that, at the regional level, a consistent approach to the Convention and common standards for its implementation had

been defined; model legislation were being drafted and bilateral or multilateral agreements were being negotiated in the areas of extradition, confiscation of proceeds and mutual legal assistance. Reference was made, inter alia, to the Mutual Assistance Scheme agreed upon by the Commonwealth Ministers of Justice, which served as a basis for bilateral treaty negotiation programmes. One representative reported that the Pompidou Group had established a working group on the implementation of the Convention; he invited Eastern European countries that enjoyed guest status in the Council of Europe to take part in the working group. Mention was made of the joint initiative of four German-speaking countries to prepare a German translation of the Convention.

86. One representative referred to the international summit held at Madrid at the end of 1989 with the participation of representatives of Bolivia, Colombia, France, Italy, Peru, Spain and United States. The application of the 1988 Convention had been a major item on the agenda and various agreements on assistance and co-operation had been concluded on matters relating to the Convention.

87. Some representatives emphasized that the principles of national sovereignty, the territorial integrity of States, and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States should be strictly adhered to in applying the Convention.

88. The need to conciliate drug control imperatives with due respect for human rights was also commented upon. One observer referred to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 8/ adopted under the auspices of the Council of Europe. One representative stated that, in his country, a tribunal of constitutional guarantees had been established to hear certain cases involving citizens detained for drug-related offences.

89. One representative expressed particular concern over the exploitation of children in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and the need for world-wide condemnation of such exploitation. He emphasized that urgent measures should be adopted to protect children. He stressed the importance of giving priority to action within the framework of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989, and of preventing children from using illicit drugs.

90. Many speakers, referring to specific articles of the 1988 Convention, identified the provisions that had already been applied in their countries, those on which new legislation was being prepared and, in some cases, those that still represented obstacles to the application or ratification of that Convention.

91. As regards article 3 on offences and sanctions, several speakers indicated that the criminal code of their countries had been or was being amended to establish as criminal offences the activities enumerated in paragraph 1, to take into account the aggravating circumstances specified in paragraph 5 or to provide for more severe sanctions and exclude the possibility of early release and parole for persons convicted of serious drug-related offences.

92. One representative explained that the concept of illicit traffic in paragraph 1 of article 3, which contained a long, detailed list of activities, was radically different from the one reflected in the penal law of his country.

Transposing the provisions of the 1988 Convention into domestic law therefore raised technical difficulties. Another representative noted that the provision in paragraph 2 of that article, relating to the possession, purchase or cultivation of drugs for personal consumption, might hinder the acceptance of that Convention by some Governments.

93. One representative reported that legislation on the establishment of jurisdiction over drug-related offences, in conformity with article 4, would be passed in his country in the near future. One observer pointed out that paragraph 2 of article 4, based on the principle aut dedere aut judicare, could not be applied in his country; however, as an alternative solution, his Government was ready to offer more possibilities for extradition through bilateral agreements.

94. Many speakers indicated that laws had been drafted in their countries and bilateral agreements concluded to implement the provisions of article 5 on confiscation. Some representatives stressed that paragraph 4 of that article, concerning foreign orders of confiscation, required the reconsideration of certain basic concepts of their penal laws and the amendment of existing domestic legislation. One observer indicated that subparagraph 5 (b), concerning seized proceeds and property to be contributed to intergovernmental bodies, could not be applied under the domestic law of his country.

95. As regards article 6 on extradition, several speakers reported on legislative amendments being considered in their countries with a view to offering more possibilities for extradition and simplifying the technical requirements in extradition procedures. One representative indicated that a constitutional amendment was being contemplated in his country to allow for the extradition of nationals.

96. Commenting on article 7 on mutual legal assistance, one speaker stressed the absolute need for confidentiality concerning requests for legal assistance, in particular those aimed at freezing proceeds. Regarding both articles 6 and 7, many speakers reported on bilateral and multilateral agreements of co-operation negotiated by their countries.

97. Concerning article 9 on other forms of co-operation and training, several speakers informed the Commission of training programmes drawn up in their countries for law enforcement officers. One observer, referring to the provisions of the 1988 Convention relating to international co-operation and assistance for developing countries, called for the resumption of assistance to his country, the interruption of which he found unjustified.

98. The technique of controlled delivery, provided for in article 11, was praised by several speakers as being extremely useful. Various controlled delivery operations that had led to arrests and important seizures were reported upon.

99. With regard to article 12, some speakers indicated that a number of substances used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamines had been placed under control in their countries in order to prevent their diversion. One observer reported in detail on the establishment in his country of a system for monitoring the international trade in substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention. The observer for the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) stated that CEC was preparing proposals to regulate the

trade in precursors within its member States. He further stated that care should be given so that application of article 12 would be consistent with the principles underlying the unification of the European market in 1992.

100. The President of INCB informed the Commission of the activities undertaken by the Board with respect to article 12. He reported on the creation of a new unit specialized in the control of precursors within the secretariat of INCB, on the establishment of a data bank on the chemical substances listed in Tables I and II of the 1988 Convention and on the drawing up of a model questionnaire for the collection of technical information from Governments. He mentioned the decision taken by INCB to convene a group of specialized experts to consider the concepts and criteria underlying article 12. He also announced that the Commission, at its thirty-fourth session, would receive a report from INCB as provided for in article 12.

101. Several speakers emphasized that measures for the elimination of illicit demand for drugs, dealt with in article 14 of the 1988 Convention, should be urgently developed. One representative pointed out that cocaine abuse posed a major threat to European countries. Reference was made to the organization of the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat. Regarding the proposal made by one speaker that a new convention should be prepared against the illicit demand for drugs, two representatives expressed the view that the targets set out in chapters I and IV of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline constituted a valuable and so far adequate basis for initiatives in the field of demand reduction.

102. Regarding paragraph 5 of article 14, concerning the early destruction of seized narcotic drugs and substances, several speakers indicated that that provision had been included in their national legislation.

103. One representative, referring to article 17 on illicit traffic by sea, pointed out that new regulations had to be made in order to deal with cases involving government liability resulting from the investigation of vessels on the high seas. Another speaker stated that acceptance of article 17 was, in his view, subject to the condition that the article be applied in good faith and without prejudice to the freedom of navigation on the high seas recognized in the international law of the sea.

104. Many speakers stated that the financial aspects of the illicit traffic in drugs, dealt with in various articles of the 1988 Convention, were a matter of primary interest to their countries. Reference was made to the adoption, in several countries, of laws establishing money laundering as a criminal offence, providing for the possibility of tracing illicit funds through the banking system, facilitating the identification of assets derived from drug trafficking and their confiscation. One speaker indicated that a financial task force had been created in his country to deal with those matters. Another representative reported that negotiations with the federal banking association had been undertaken in his country to involve financial institutions in the prevention of money laundering.

105. Several speakers expressed their agreement with the resolutions adopted by the Second Interregional HONLEA (E/CN.7/1990/2, chapter I) and with a draft resolution recommended by the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its twenty-fifth session for adoption by the Commission (E/CN.7/1990/3 and Corr.1, chapter I, section C).

106. At its 1039th meeting, on 31 January 1990, the Commission adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Sub-Commission, entitled "Provisional application of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances". For the text, see chapter X, section A, resolution 1 (S-XI).

CHAPTER VI

MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1992-1997 CONCERNING THE DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

107. At its 1040th meeting, on 1 February 1990, the Commission considered agenda item 6, entitled "Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 concerning the drug control programme". It had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/1990/11) and a conference room paper (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.14 and Add.1).

108. In introducing the item, the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs emphasized that time was short and pointed out that the Commission had already considered the medium-term plan at its thirty-third session, where it was agreed that the highest priority was to be assigned to the subprogramme on treaty implementation, which dealt in a comprehensive manner with all the main aspects of international drug control, that is, with the illicit supply of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs. Since the plan had already been discussed at the previous session, the Director proposed the endorsement of the medium-term plan as contained in the documents before the Commission. The Chairman supported the Director's suggestion that the highest priority should be given to treaty implementation and added that the medium-term plan, being a dynamic instrument, would later have to reflect the decisions and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session.

109. One representative, while agreeing that treaty implementation was the corner-stone of the struggle against narcotic drugs, requested that equally high priority should be given to the provision of technical assistance to developing countries in order to enable them to implement the treaties.

110. The Commission endorsed the medium-term plan as contained in E/CN.7/1990/CRP.14 and took note of E/CN.7/1990/CRP.14/Add.1.

CHAPTER VII

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF MORE EFFECTIVE ACTION AGAINST ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING THROUGH REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

111. At its 1039th meeting, on 31 January 1990, the Commission considered item 7, entitled "Development and promotion of more effective action against illicit drug trafficking through regional co-operation in drug law

enforcement". It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1990/8), introducing the report of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (Interregional HONLEA) (E/CN.7/1990/2), convened at Vienna from 11 to 15 September 1989, and the reports of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-fifth session, held at Ankara from 2 to 6 October 1989 (E/CN.7/1990/3 and Corr.1), and on its twenty-sixth session, held at Vienna from 24 to 25 January 1990 (E/CN.7/1990/12).

112. The Director of the Division recalled that, at the request of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council had established a standing, separate item on its agenda to give special attention to the reports of its subsidiary bodies, in a consolidated and time-effective way.

113. The reports on the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of the Sub-Commission were introduced by the Chairman of the twenty-sixth session, the representative of Lebanon.

114. The value of various forms of regional and interregional co-operation in drug law enforcement, especially of an operational nature, was repeatedly stressed. The meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Sub-Commission had, over the years, provided an important mechanism through which such co-operation could be achieved and substantial benefit could be derived by the international community. It was noted, moreover, that the work of those subsidiary bodies was necessary at a time of deterioration in both drug abuse and the illicit trafficking situation world-wide.

115. The value of the measures recommended by the Second Interregional HONLEA was widely applauded, together with the example set by the President and people of Colombia in resisting the worst possible manifestation of the problems emanating from drug misuse. The need for action rather than further words was stressed.

116. There was general support for the establishment of a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Europe, similar to those already established for other regions, particularly since they were expected to further co-operation between eastern and western European countries.

117. Two other examples of effective regional co-operation were cited. Within the Western European community, it was reported that regular meetings and contact had taken place under the auspices of EEC and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. The South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation, an intergovernmental organization active in drug prevention and control, was promoting the harmonization of drug laws and had convened a meeting on that subject at New Delhi in December 1989.

118. The International Drug Enforcement Conference had provided a focus for drug law enforcement co-ordination and co-operation in the Caribbean, Central and South America, serving as a viable mechanism through which 21 member countries planned and executed various drug law enforcement operations.

119. Close drug law enforcement co-operation existed among Nordic countries, involving all sectors and levels of government. A Nordic plan of action had resulted in an intensification of co-operation and information exchange of a tactical and strategic nature for drug law enforcement operations.

120. Several representatives and observers emphasized the need for regional co-operation in the areas rendering advisory services, posting drug liaison officers, controlled delivery, extradition and mutual legal assistance, while underscoring the urgency for innovative approaches to transnational drug law enforcement co-operation.

121. Considerable emphasis was placed on the pressing need for demand reduction, as demand and consumption constituted the main source and cause of the illicit drug problem.

122. It was noted that prevention should be integrated in drug law enforcement training programmes stressing, among other things, its important role and function in that field. Many speakers stressed that public awareness and consciousness of drug abuse problems were essential but not enough; they should be accompanied by a resolve on the part of every member of society to be actively involved in combating such problems.

123. A number of representatives called for the establishment of a regional training centre for west Africa, a major transit area, as well as increased use of drug-scenting dogs as an important anti-smuggling technique to improve regional operational drug law enforcement.

124. The observer for the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior made reference to the Arab strategy and unified drug legislation as important regional tools for suppressing the illicit drug traffic and reducing illicit demand in the region. He also noted the importance the Council attached to the work of the Sub-Commission.

125. The observer for the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) stressed the important work of customs officers and noted the need to intensify co-operation between customs and the police at the regional and international levels. He reported on progress made by CCC member countries in connection with targeting suspect means of transport, establishing a regional drug control centre in Europe and improving communication between officers across frontiers. Considerable work had been accomplished by CCC in the field of training, which was complicated and involved modern technical equipment and techniques. The CCC had developed models on transmitting intelligence information in the most expeditious manner among customs officers in different countries, a step-by- step guide on controlled delivery, and modules for training trainers.

126. At the conclusion of the discussion on item 7, the Director of the Division expressed his appreciation of the offers by the Governments of China, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Netherlands to host meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission in 1990. He also expressed his gratitude to the Government of Turkey for having hosted the twenty-fifth session of the Sub-Commission.

127. At its 1039th meeting, on 31 January 1990, the Commission took note of resolutions I, II and III of the Second Interregional HONLEA (E/CN.7/1990/2, chapter I).

128. At the same meeting, the Commission, on the recommendation of the Sub-Commission at its twenty-fifth session (E/CN.7/1990/3 and Corr.1, chapter I, section C), adopted seven resolutions. For the texts, see chapter X, section A, resolutions 2 (S-XI)-8 (S-XI).

129. At its 1042nd meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution on the establishment of a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Europe (E/CN.7/1990/L.7), sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia. For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I. For financial implications, see annex I.

130. At the same meeting, the Commission had before it a number of draft resolutions and decisions recommended by the Sub-Commission. The Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council two draft resolutions recommended by the Sub-Commission at its twenty-fifth session (E/CN.7/1990/3 and Corr.1, chapter I, section A). For the text of the first, entitled "Working languages of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East", see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III. For financial implications, see annex II. For the text of the second, entitled "Reduction of demand and prevention of drug consumption among persons in the Near and Middle East", see chapter I, section A, draft resolution IV.

131. The Commission, at the same meeting, approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council two draft decisions recommended by the Sub-Commission at its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions concerning the application by Bahrain, Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic for membership in the Sub-Commission. For the texts, see chapter I, section B, draft decisions I and II. For financial implications, see annex II.

CHAPTER VIII

INTERIM REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

132. At its 1040th, 1041st and 1042nd meetings, on 1 and 2 February 1990, the Commission considered item 8 of its agenda. It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1990/9) and an interim report by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) on its programme and fund-raising activities (E/CN.7/1990/10), supplemented by three reports providing detailed accounts of operations financed by UNFDAC and its medium-term plan for the period 1989-1993 (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.9, CRP.10 and CRP.14/Add.1).

133. The marked expansion of the UNFDAC programme continued in 1989, with 152 country and global projects. The UNFDAC programme budget of $US 62.5 million led to the provision of financial and technical assistance to 49 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near and Middle East.

134. In his introductory statement, the Executive Director of UNFDAC noted the special significance of the deliberations of the Commission, which represented a crucial step in view of the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic

drugs and the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat. Referring to the global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs, to be adopted by the General Assembly at its special session, he drew attention to the new subregional approach developed by UNFDAC on the basis of its extensive field experience. That approach represented a step beyond the master-plan concept that had been developed over the years. It involved the design and implementation of programmes to be carried out jointly by countries of a given subregion in order to strengthen border controls and to promote development activities aimed at eliminating the so-called "balloon effect". He called for support for that new initiative, which could represent an important element in the elaboration of the global programme of action.

135. As regards the decision to restructure the United Nations drug control apparatus, he observed that the international community should take into account the fact that the existing structure was established and put into operation when drug abuse was seen merely as one of many common social concerns. Considering the current dramatic drug abuse situation, there was a need for the United Nations to have a well-structured drug control programme with a unified decision-making process.

136. The Executive Director outlined three major tasks undertaken by UNFDAC to promote a concerted drug control action: the elaboration of a medium-term plan identifying activities to be supported through multilateral assistance; the role of UNFDAC in strengthening the capabilities of criminal justice systems, as described in UNFDAC working paper 1989/32; and steps taken for an active involvement of parliaments in the work of UNFDAC.

137. Speaking on behalf of the Commission, the Chairman commended UNFDAC for its achievements in programme implementation and fund-raising activities, as did all representatives and observers who addressed the Commission on agenda item 8. Emphasis was placed on the rapid expansion of UNFDAC activities to include new regions and countries, particularly in Africa and the Caribbean. Many speakers expressed support for the new subregional approach of UNFDAC, as outlined in its working paper 1990/18, and stressed the need for it to receive due recognition at the special session of the General Assembly. In this context, one observer drew attention to his Government's decision to co-operate with UNFDAC in the establishment of task forces at border areas in order to combat illicit drug trafficking and to co-ordinate their operations with similar ones in neighbouring countries. One representative also stated his Government's readiness to co-operate with UNFDAC in putting the new approach into effect. Several representatives drew attention to ongoing and future co-operation with UNFDAC in various aspects of the fight against drug abuse. Representatives of a number of donor countries, reporting on the present status of their financial support to UNFDAC, indicated their Governments' intention to increase their contributions.

138. Many speakers endorsed the role of the Fund in strengthening the capabilities of criminal justice systems, as reflected in UNFDAC working paper 1989/32.

139. Noting that most of the Fund's resources were provided by a rather limited number of States, several representatives and observers called for increased contributions to UNFDAC and urged other States to give increased financial support to UNFDAC.

140. The observers for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Institute for the Prevention of Drug Abuse expressed appreciation for support received from UNFDAC. They indicated their organizations' willingness to intensify co-operation with the Fund.

141. Several representatives and observers noted that the Fund's flexibility and operational automony were important elements in the effectivness of its work. They stressed the need for maintaining the Fund's operational independence. Some representatives welcomed the Executive Director's views on the unification of the United Nations drug control units.

142. One representative stated that there was a need for a more thorough discussion by the Commission of the activities of the Fund.

143. Several representatives and observers praised the high level of efficiency and accountability of the Fund regarding the management of its operations. They noted its ability to respond rapidly to urgent requests for assistance, its efforts to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of activities and its close collaboration with drug control units, other United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

144. In concluding, the Executive Director, on behalf of UNFDAC, expressed his gratitude for the numerous expressions of support and encouragement, adding that the Fund would continue to do its utmost to live up to the expectations of the international community. He also expressed the Fund's appreciation of the continuous support and guidance provided by the major donor countries.

CHAPTER IX

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

145. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its eleventh special session at Vienna from 29 January to 2 February 1990. Ten plenary meetings (1034th-1043rd meetings) and five meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole were held.* The Division of Narcotic Drugs served the Commission as secretariat.

146. On behalf of the Secretary-General and in the absence of the outgoing Chairman, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Co-ordinator of all United Nations Drug Control-Related Activities opened the eleventh special session and addressed the Commission. In a wide-ranging statement reflecting the special significance of the eleventh special session of the Commission, the Director-General drew attention in particular to the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly to consider the issues of

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* In compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/69 of 2 August 1979, no summary records were taken.

drug abuse control. She emphasized that the special session should not be merely another set of political declarations, but that it must have concrete results to show that the international community meant business. She went on to stress that two practical outcomes were to be desired: the reaffirmation of existing mandates and measures to bridge the resource gap and the strengthening of the United Nations role through additional mandates, with commensurate resources.

B. Attendance

147. The session was attended by the representatives of 39 States members of the Commission (Gambia was not represented), by observers for 60 other States and by representatives of 3 specialized agencies, 9 intergovernmental organizations and 29 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (annex V).

C. Election of officers

148. At its 1034th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission elected by consensus E.A. Babayan (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) as Chairman and deferred election of the other officers to allow time for consultations among regional groups.

149. At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission elected three Vice-Chairmen, R.J. Samsom (Netherlands), F. Cuevas Cancino (Mexico) and Y. Mahmassani (Lebanon). M. Randrianame (Madagascar) was elected as Rapporteur.

150. The Chairman made a statement emphasizing the significance of the issues before the eleventh special session of the Commission, which underlined recent positive developments in concerted efforts to combat the drug problem. The adoption of the 1988 Convention and the decision by the General Assembly to convene its seventeenth special session were expressions of the desire of the international community for increased co-operation.

151. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs also addressed the Commission at its opening meeting. He stated that the Commission should look forward to the future with great optimism because an appropriate response from the international community to the tragic events that had taken place in several countries was being formulated through actions of the General Assembly. He proposed that a possible measure to expand the role of the United Nations to control illicit drug traffic and drug abuse would be the establishment of a sub-commission on the control of illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

152. Prior to the session, on 26 January 1990, the outgoing Steering Committee of the thirty-third session had held an informal organizational meeting.

D. Adoption of the agenda

153. At its 1034th meeting, the Commission adopted by consensus the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/1990/1 and Add.1) agreed on by the Commission at its thirty-third session and approved by the Economic and Social Council in

its decision 1989/119 of 22 May 1989, amended to reflect requests made by the General Assembly in paragraphs 4 and 6 of its decision 44/410. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

3. Urgent matters concerning the implementation of the international drug control treaties.

4. Review of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989.

5. Entry into force and provisional application of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

6. Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 concerning the drug control programme.

7. Development and promotion of more effective action against illicit drug trafficking through regional co-operation in drug law enforcement.

8. Interim report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

9. Urgent matters:

   (a) Views of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and on other matters pertaining to the seventeenth special session of the General Assembly;

   (b) Other urgent matters.

10. Report of the Commission on its eleventh special session.

E. Documentation

154. The documents before the Commission at its eleventh special session are listed in annex VI.

F. Adoption of the report

155. At its 1043rd meeting, on 2 February 1990, the Commission adopted the report on its eleventh special session (E/CN.7/1990/L.1 and Add.1-5 and Add.7-9), as orally revised.

G. Other matters

156. In view of the insufficient time available to the Commission and pursuant to rule 8 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission decided to defer consideration of the following matters under sub-item 9 (b) of its agenda for the eleventh special session until its thirty-fourth session:

(a) Enlargement of the membership of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(b) Review of recurrent publications: summary of comments received from States members of and observers to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(c) Drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends;

(d) The reports of expert group meetings organized by the Division in 1989:

(i) On the establishment of an international drug abuse assessment system;
(ii) On the establishment of guidelines for training programmes in forensic and toxicology analysis;
(iii) On recommended methods of testing barbiturate derivatives under international control and hallucinogenic plant products;
(iv) On the detection and assay of controlled drugs in biological specimens;

(e) Data on illicit traffic on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, 1986-1988;

(f) The development of a drug information strategy.

157. It was agreed that the question of enlargement of the membership of the Commission would be considered by the Commission at its thirty-fourth session under a separate agenda item.

CHAPTER X

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION

A. Resolutions

158. The Commission, at its eleventh special session, adopted the following resolutions:

1 (S-XI). Provisional application of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling resolution 2 of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1/ and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/13 of 22 May 1989,

Considering the need to bring the Convention into force as soon as possible,

Urges States members of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East to initiate steps for expeditious ratification of the Convention and for the provisional application of its substantive provisions, pending its entry into force, and to initiate the necessary administrative and legislative measures for implementation of the provisions as early as possible and preferably within a given time-frame.

1/ E/CONF.82/14, annex.

2 (S-XI). Measures for reducing the demand for illicit drugs in consuming countries**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Considering that any strategy or measures for combating illicit traffic and for bringing about any significant reduction in the supply of illicit drugs cannot be successful unless they are concurrently complemented and supported by measures taken for ensuring reduction in the demand for such drugs,

Invites the attention of the consuming countries to the need to take urgent and effective measures for ensuring substantial reduction in the demand for and consumption of such drugs in their countries.

3 (S-XI). Intensified countermeasures against illicit drug traffic in the Near and Middle East**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Considering the recent expansion of the membership of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

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* See paragraph 106 above.
** See paragraph 128 above.

Noting that all states members of the Sub-Commission are increasingly affected by illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as source, transit or consuming countries,

Urges all States of the Near and Middle East region to co-operate more closely in mounting a well-co-ordinated, intensified and sustained campaign, and countermeasures, against illicit traffic in the region and, for this purpose, to establish arrangements for an expeditious exchange of information of an operational and intelligence nature, such as that relating to seizures of drugs, particulars of drug trafficking gangs and syndicates, their modus operandi, routes followed etc., and also to identify and nominate a nodal agency to facilitate and co-ordinate the exchange of such information and intelligence reports.

4 (S-XI). Trafficking in and abuse of fenetylline*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its decision 3 (XXXIII) of 17 February 1989 1/ on the problem of abuse of and illicit traffic in fenetylline in the Near and Middle East,

Requests the Division of Narcotic Drugs, in co-operation with, and with the financial support of, the States and agencies concerned, to convene a round-table meeting, as soon as possible, in order to examine fully the problems associated with the abuse of and illicit traffic in fenetylline in the Near and Middle East, the results of which should be brought to the attention of the Sub-Commission.

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 5 (E/1989/23), chap. X, sect. B.

5 (S-XI). Establishment and linkage of a computer network between law enforcement authorities of States members of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling articles 10 and 14 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1/ adopted on 19 December 1988,

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*See paragraph 128 above.

Convinced that successful combat against the scourge of illicit trafficking in the region can only be achieved through close co-operation and exchange of information among the members of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

1. Urges the establishment and linkage of a computer network between the relevant law enforcement authorities of the States members of the Sub-Commission;

2. Requests the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to provide the necessary funds for the establishment of such a system.

1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

6 (S-XI). Establishment of a subregional laboratory in the area covered by the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Emphasizing the need for training of drug laboratory personnel in the area covered by the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, one of the regions most affected by illicit drugs,

1. Calls for the establishment of a subregional drug laboratory, with the agreement of the States in the region, by which regular training would be provided on the basis of international standards;

2. Requests the Division of Narcotic Drugs to initiate steps to establish the subregional laboratory relying on extrabudgetary resources;

3. Invites the States concerned to make available the necessary resources for the establishment of the laboratory.

7 (S-XI). Exchange of drug liaison officers among States members of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the need to strengthen regional co-operation between law enforcement agencies, especially in the collection and exchange of operational drug law enforcement intelligence information, on a case-by-case basis, and to facilitate the effective application of such investigative techniques as controlled delivery,

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* See paragraph 128 above.

Bearing in mind article 9 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1/ adopted in 1988, that would require States parties to the Convention to co-operate closely with one another, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of counteraction by law enforcement agencies,

Invites Governments of member States of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East to consider the exchange of drug liaison officers.

1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

8 (S-XI). Eradication of illicit crops in the area covered by the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Alarmed at the increased illicit cultivation of the opium poppy in the area covered by the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East,

1. Invites all States in the region to support and provide the necessary facilities for the survey of areas of illicit poppy cultivation, with the financial support of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

2. Requests the Division of Narcotic Drugs to take the necessary measures to develop a methodology for identifying areas of illicit poppy cultivation in the region;

3. Further requests the Division of Narcotic Drugs to report to the Sub-Commission at its twenty-seventh session on the implementation of this resolution.

B. Decisions

159. The Commission, at its eleventh special session, adopted the following decisions:

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* See paragraph 128 above.

1 (S-XI). Inclusion of alpha-methylthiofentanyl in Schedules I and IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol*

At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraphs 3 (iii) and 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that N-[1-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide (also referred to as alpha-methylthiofentanyl) should be included in Schedules I and IV of those Conventions.

2 (S-XI). Inclusion of para-fluorofentanyl in Schedules I and IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol*

At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraphs 3 (iii) and 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that 4'-fluoro-N-(1-phenethyl-4-piperidyl)propionanilide (also referred to as para-fluorofentanyl) should be included in Schedules I and IV of those Conventions.

3 (S-XI). Inclusion of beta-hydroxyfentanyl in Schedules I and IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol*

At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraphs 3 (iii) and 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that N-[1-(beta-hydroxyphenethyl)-4-piperidyl]propionanilide (also referred to as beta-hydroxyfentanyl) should be included in Schedules I and IV of those Conventions.

4 (S-XI). Inclusion of beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl in Schedules I and IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol*

At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraphs 3 (iii) and 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that N-[1-(beta-hydroxyphenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidyl]propionanilide (also referred to as beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl) should be included in Schedules I and IV of those Conventions.

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* See paragraphs 43-50 above.

5 (S-X[1]). Inclusion of thiofentanyl in Schedules I and IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol*

At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraphs 3 (iii) and 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that N-[1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide (also referred to as thiofentanyl) should be included in Schedules I and IV of those Conventions.

6 (S-XI). Inclusion of 3-methylthiofentanyl in Schedules I and IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol*

At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraphs 3 (iii) and 5, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and of that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, decided that N-[3-methyl-1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide (also referred to as 3-methylthiofentanyl) should be included in Schedules I and IV of those Conventions.

7 (S-XI). Inclusion of midazolam in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971**

At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, decided that 8-chloro-6-(o-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H-imidazo[1,5-a][1,4]benzodiazepine (also referred to as midazolam (INN)) should be included in Schedule IV of that Convention.

8 (S-XI). Inclusion of N-hydroxy MDA in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971**

At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, decided that (±)-N-[alpha-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethyl]hydroxylamine (also referred to as N-hydroxy MDA or N-OH MDA) should be included in Schedule I of that Convention.

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* See paragraphs 43-50 above.
** See paragraphs 55-56 above.

9 (S-XI). Inclusion of N-ethyl MDA in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971*

At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, decided that (±)-N-ethyl-alpha-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine (also referred to as N-ethyl MDA or MDE) should be included in Schedule I of that Convention.

10 (S-XI). Inclusion of 4-methylaminorex in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971*

At its 1035th meeting, on 29 January 1990, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, decided that (±)-cis-2-amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline (also referred to as (±)-cis-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazolamine or 4-methyl aminorex) should be included in Schedule I of that Convention.

11 (S-XI). Transmission of documents of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Conscious of its role as the policy-making organ of the United Nations in the field of drug abuse control,

Mindful of the need to enhance the capabilities of the United Nations system in this field,

Noting the convening of a special session of the General Assembly to consider, inter alia, a global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs and a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control,

Recognizing the important work being carried out within the United Nations to implement the decisions of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987,

Acknowledging the particular need to increase technical assistance to developing countries in the field of drug abuse control,

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* See paragraphs 55-56 above.
** See paragraph 41 above.

Recognizing that the extensive and long-standing experience of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control is an asset that can be utilized in the elaboration of a global programme of action,

Acknowledging that the working paper by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, entitled "Contribution to the design of the global programme of action against narcotic drugs", 1/ and its medium-term plan for the period 1989-1993 2/ are of particular relevance in the elaboration of such a programme,

Decides to transmit these documents to the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session for consideration under the agenda item dealing with a global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs.

1/ Working paper 1990/18.
2/ E/CN.7/1990/CRP.14/Add.1.

Notes

1/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.62.XI.1.

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XI.3.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XI.3.

5/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

6/ World Health Organization Technical Report Series, No. 787, 1989.

7/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 5 (E/1989/23).

8/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 213, No. 2889.

Annex I

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MEETING OF HEADS OF NATIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, EUROPE*

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. In operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would recommend to the Economic and Social Council:

> "to establish meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies of States of the European region, along the lines and with the same status of a subsidiary organ of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies that have already been established for other regions;"

2. In operative paragraph 3 of the same draft resolution, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it:

> "requests the Secretary-General to adopt the measures needed, and allocate the financial resources required, so that the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the Governments of the region and with interested agencies, may convene such meetings."

B. Relationship of proposed request to the approved programme of work

3. The activity that was called for under the draft resolution would fall under chapter 7, section II, programme 1 (Division of Narcotic Drugs), subprogramme 3 (Supply and demand reduction), the objectives and strategy for which are outlined in paragraphs 7.26 and 7.29 (e) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, as extended through 1991. a/, b/

4. The activity is relevant to section 20 (International Drug Control, Division of Narcotic Drugs) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, subprogramme 1 (Treaty implementation and commission secretariat), programme element 1.2 (Commission secretariat services and similar services arising from resolutions and decisions of legislative organs), and subprogramme 3 (Supply and demand reduction), programme element 3.1

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* For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/L.7, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I. For the discussion, see paragraph 129 above.

(Monitoring illicit drug traffic and facilitation of co-ordinated international countermeasures) and section 29 (Conference and library services).

C. Activities by which proposed request would be implemented

5. The Division of Narcotic Drugs, in consultation with Governments of the region and interested agencies, will convene in 1990 a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Europe, at Vienna for five working days.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work, 1990-1991

6. A modification to the approved programme of work for the period 1990-1991 would be required as the organization of only six regional meetings for officials engaged in drug law enforcement is provided for under programme element 3.1(iii). The meetings would also need to be included in the United Nations Calendar of Conferences.

E. Requirements at full cost

7. The travel and subsistence costs of the heads of national drug law enforcement agencies to attend the meeting at Vienna would be borne by their respective Governments. Other than conference-servicing requirements, as outlined in the subsequent paragraphs, there would be no additional costs to the United Nations. The holding of the meeting at a location other than Vienna would be subject to the provision of General Assembly resolution 40/243, which provides that United Nations bodies may hold meetings away from their established headquarters when a Government issuing an invitation for a meeting to be held within its territory has agreed to defray, after consultation with the Secretary-General as to their nature and possible extent, the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved.

8. The full cost of the conference-servicing requirements to undertake the activity contained in section C above are as follows:

Section 29D	US dollars
(a) Pre-session documentation (20 pages; 1 document; languages: E, F, R, S)	14,200
(b) In-session documentation (20 pages; 1 document; languages: E, F, R, S)	15,300
(c) Post-session documentation (20 pages; 1 document; languages: E, F, R, S)	14,200
(d) Meeting servicing (10 meetings; languages: E, F, R, S)	40,900
Conference-servicing total:	84,600

F. Potential for absorption

9. In accordance with established practice, the conference-servicing requirements were calculated on a full-cost basis for information purposes. These cost estimates are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 29 of the programme budget and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity needs to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can only be determined in the light of the calendar of conferences for the period 1990-1991. As indicated in paragraph 29.5 of the programme budget, c/ however, the 1990-1991 level of resources for temporary assistance for meetings was estimated on the basis of previous experience to accommodate not only meetings known at the time of budget preparation, but also meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences in the biennium 1990-1991 were consistent with the pattern experienced in past years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional appropriation would be required under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 should the Commission decide to recommend the draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6).

b/ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

c/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. II.

Annex II

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT DECISIONS ON THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SUB-COMMISSION ON ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFIC AND RELATED MATTERS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST* AND THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ON THE WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE SUB-COMMISSION**

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

A. Request contained in the draft decisions

1. In draft decisions on the further enlargement of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it decide to:

"approve the application by Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic for membership in the Sub-Commission".

"approve the application by Bahrain for membership in the Sub-Commission."

2. In operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution on the working languages of the Sub-Commission, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would further recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it:

"decides that the Sub-Commission shall use both English and Arabic as its working languages for future sessions".

B. Relationship of proposed request to approved programme of work

3. The decision of the Economic and Social Council would relate to chapter 7, section II, programme 1 (Division or Narcotic Drugs), subprogramme 3 (Supply and demand reduction), the objectives and strategy for which are outlined in paragraph 7.29 (e) of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, as extended to 1991. a/, b/

4. Activities related to those envisaged in the draft decisions are contained in programme elements 1.2(i) (Commission secretariat services and related activities arising from resolutions and decisions of legislative

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* For the text of the draft decisions, which originally appeared in the reports of the Sub-Commission on its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions (E/CN.7/1990/3 and Corr.1 and E/CN.7/1990/12), see chapter I, section B, draft decisions I and II. For the discussion, see paragraph 131 above.

** For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared in the report of the Sub-Commission on its twenty-fifth session (E/CN.7/1990/3 and Corr.1), see chapter I, section A, draft resolution III. For the discussion, see paragraph 130 above.

organs) 3.1(iii) (Monitoring illicit drug traffic and facilitation of co-ordinated international countermeasures) of section 20B (International drug control, Division of Narcotic Drugs) and in paragraph 20.2 of section 20A (International Drug Control, Policy-making organs) and section 29D (Conference and library services) of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. c/

C. Activities by which proposed request would be implemented

5. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs would invite representatives from Bahrain, Qatar and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate in the three remaining meetings of the Sub-Commission in the period 1990-1991. The Secretary-General would initiate the necessary action to provide for interpretation and translation in Arabic and English.

D. Modifications required in the approved programme of work, 1990-1991

6. Should the Commission decide to recommend the draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, a modification of paragraph 20.2 of the Section 20 of the programme of work for the period 1990-1991 would be required, since the participation of only eight members has been foreseen.

E. Requirements at full cost

7. The full cost of requirements to undertake the activities contained in section C above are as follows:

A. Section 20A	US dollars
Travel of three representatives	9,500

B. Section 29D	US dollars	
	1990	1991
(a) Pre-session documentation (20 pages; 1 document; languages : A, E)	5,000	5,100
(b) Meeting servicing (10 meetings; languages: A, E)	22,600	23,100
(c) In-session documentation (20 pages; 1 document; languages: A, E)	5,000	5,100
(d) Post-session documentation (20 pages; 1 document; languages: A, E)	5,000	5,100
Conference-servicing total:	37,600	38,400

		1991 US dollars
(a)	Pre-session documentation (20 pages; 1 document; languages: A, E)	5,100
(b)	Meeting servicing (4 meetings; languages: A, E)	9,800
(c)	In-session documentation 20 pages; 1 document; languages: A, E)	5,100
(d)	Post-session documentation (20 pages; 1 document; languages: A, E)	5,100
	Conference-servicing total:	25,100

F. Potential for absorption

8. As regards costs involved for the travel of the three additional members, it is estimated that the amount of $9,500 could be met from the total amount included in the programme budget under the provisions for the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

9. In accordance with established practice, the conference-servicing requirements were calculated on a full-cost basis for information purposes. These cost estimates are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 29 of the programme budget and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity needs to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can only be determined in the light of the calendar of conferences for 1990-1991. However, as indicated in paragraph 29.5 of the programme budget, c/ the 1990-1991 level of resources for temporary assistance for meetings was estimated on the basis of previous experience to accommodate not only meetings known at the time of budget preparation, but also meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences in the biennium 1990-1991 was consistent with the pattern experienced in past years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional appropriation would be required under section 29 of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 should the Commission decide to recommend the draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/37/6).

b/ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16).

c/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vol. II.

Annex III

STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS CONCERNING THE ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST ILLICIT DRUGS

1. At its eleventh special session, the Commission considered the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and formulated its views thereon for the benefit of the work of the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, pursuant to Assembly decision 44/410, paragraph (d).

2. Both the members of the Commission and the observers sent by Governments have collaborated intensively with a view to complying with the request of the Assembly. The Commission established an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole to consider and, where possible, to agree on the many proposals put forward, both by regional groups, i.e. the Group of 77 and the member States of the European Economic Community, and by the representatives of individual countries. The views expressed and the proposals made are contained in chapter II of the Commission's report, as well as in the documents annexed to it.

3. The Commission regrets that it was not possible, owing to lack of time, to reach a consensus on a series of measures which, taken as a whole, could serve as comments on the draft global programme of action against narcotic drugs, involving both the competent bodies of the United Nations and the Member States. However, the Commission considers that the statements made in the plenary meetings and the suggestions contained in chapter II of its report constitute a basis for further deliberation and decision-making. All of these inputs are witness to the world-wide resolve of Governments to pursue their commitments under the international drug control treaties and to further strengthen their bilateral and multilateral co-operation in this area.

4. With a view to facilitating the work of the Assembly, the Commission has identified the following general principles for guidance in the development of the global programme of action:

(a) The international drug control treaties form the basis for individual action by States and for their co-operation at the regional, interregional and global levels;

(b) The results of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 1/ in particular, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 2/ form an adequate basis for consideration by Governments to further develop their national policies;

(c) States have the primary responsibility to undertake the necessary action. Nevertheless, international co-operation is an indispensable supporting instrument and can never replace action at the national and regional levels;

(d) The campaign against illicit supply of and illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances can only have lasting effects if Governments undertake determined efforts to reduce illicit demand; to this end, it is necessary to establish national structures for executing programmes in prevention, treatment and rehabilitation;

(e) Since the severity of health and social problems associated with drug abuse is considerably influenced by national socio-cultural and socio-economic factors, a multisectoral approach to these problems is necessary, both at the national and international levels;

(f) Intensification of efforts at the national level and increased intergovernmental co-operation require a commensurate strengthening of the United Nations drug control organs and their secretariats. Against this background, the functioning of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, as well as the International Narcotics Control Board and its secretariat, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the United Nation Fund for Drug Abuse Control, needs to be reviewed and assessed in accordance with the mandate given to the Secretary-General in General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989 for the purpose of identifying alternative structural possibilities, the end result being the establishment of a stronger, more efficient United Nations structure for drug abuse control;

(g) The Commission is united in its opinion that additional financial resources are needed, primarily to support programmes which have a direct impact on field situations. Since the achievement of the objectives embodied in the international drug control treaties is by necessity a long-term affair, structural financial commitments are most desirable.

5. Pursuant to the request by the General Assembly, the Commission hereby transmits, through the Preparatory Committee for the Seventeenth Special Session of the Assembly, the relevant chapter and annexes to its report.

Notes

1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18).

2/ Ibid, chap. I, sect. A.

Annex IV

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND PROPOSALS BEFORE
THE AD HOC COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Draft resolution submitted by Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session:**

A

The General Assembly,

(a) Recalling its decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989, in which it requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and invites the Commission to transmit to the General Assembly, at its special session to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, any views on matters pertaining to the special session,

(b) Noting the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 1/

1. Urges States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 2/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 3/ and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; 4/

2. Urges States, the United Nations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to take into account the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control 5/ in developing strategies to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board with the necessary resources from the regular budget to enable them to carry out their increasing responsibilities;

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* Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/L.2.
** Pursuant to General Assembly decision 44/410, paragraphs 4 and 6.

4. Calls for increased voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to enable it to carry out its operational activities, as well as for additional extrabudgetary and other support to the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board;

5. Urges States in a position to do so, as well as the Secretary-General, to provide the necessary legal and technical assistance to States, at their request, to enable them to adapt their national legislation to international conventions and decisions;

6. Welcomes efforts by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to submit to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders two model treaties, one on mutual assistance in criminal matters and the other on extradition, which contain specific provisions related to illicit traffic;

7. Considers that the United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control, to be adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, and the global programme of action against narcotic drugs, to be adopted by the General Assembly at its special session to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, 6/ should address the following issues:

(a) Demand reduction

(i) Co-ordination of exchanges on informing and educating public opinion concerning drug abuse with a view to initiating well-targeted campaigns in this field with the participation of relevant specialized agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization, and non-governmental organizations;

(ii) Integration of the results of the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, to be held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990, in these campaigns;

(iii) Appropriate technical and financial support for countries whose social structures are most threatened by increased drug abuse;

(b) Supply reduction

(i) Special measures to combat the abuse of precursors through the application of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; 4/

(ii) Special measures to combat the cultivation of illicit crops, such as integrated rural development programmes designed to eliminate the dependence of communities on illicit drug production, measures to finance and support effective access to markets for crop substitution products, and action by the Division of Narcotic Drugs to prepare and keep up to date a world map of illicit crop production;

(iii) Increased involvement of competent specialized agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank, in the preparation and implementation of supply reduction programmes;

(iv) Appropriate technical and financial support for countries whose social structures are most threatened by increased illicit production;

(c) Suppression of illicit trafficking

(i) Prompt ratification and effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

(ii) Conclusion by States of bilateral and multilateral agreements and other forms of co-operation to enhance the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

(iii) Improvement of the role of meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in the exchange of information on illicit trafficking;

(iv) Encouragement of the International Criminal Police Organization to increase its activities to combat illicit trafficking;

(v) Appropriate technical and financial support for countries whose social structures are most threatened by increased illicit trafficking;

(d) Treatment and rehabilitation

(i) Development by States, in the context of their social, legal and penal systems, of structures for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, such structures to be based on respect for the basic rights and dignity of the individual and the interests of the community;

(ii) Encouragement by the United Nations for actions taken by specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization, as well as by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in the field of treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers;

(e) Financial aspects of the illegal drug trade

(i) Action by States to ensure that their economic and financial systems do not benefit from the proceeds of illicit trafficking;

(ii) Amendment by States of their corpus of legislation to prevent and to penalize the use of their banking systems and other financial institutions for processing or laundering drug-related funds;

(iii) Participation by international, regional and national financial institutions in the elaboration of all measures adopted to prevent the laundering of funds derived from illicit trafficking;

(iv) Action by the United Nations to investigate the feasibility of establishing a mechanism to collect information on the movement of drug-related funds;

(v) Consideration by States of the possibility of increasing the funds allocated to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to national and intergovernmental bodies specializing in activities against illicit trafficking and in combating drug abuse to an extent corresponding to the increased confiscation of assets derived from illicit trafficking.

B

The General Assembly,

(a) Reaffirming the importance of enabling the United Nations to enhance the efficiency of the fight against drug abuse and to undertake the new tasks assigned to it,

(b) Recalling its resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, in which it requests the Secretary-General to select a limited number of experts to advise and assist him in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control,

Urges the Secretary-General to invite the group of experts to take account of the following:

(a) The need to ensure maximum coherence in the actions taken by the different competent services in accordance with clearly defined common objectives;

(b) The need to strengthen, reinforce and adapt the existing United Nations structures for drug abuse control in order to increase their effectiveness, status and influence;

(c) The need to ensure that the relevant bodies have the necessary financial and human resources from regular budget appropriations and to encourage extrabudgetary and voluntary contributions;

(d) The need to enhance the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as a forum for discussion, in the definition of policies, in the elaboration of programmes of action undertaken by the drug bodies of the United Nations, in guiding the appropriation of financial resources and in the evaluation of the results obtained;

(e) The need to enhance inter-agency co-ordination within the United Nations system in the fight against illicit drugs.

C

The General Assembly,

Urges States to complement and reinforce the enhanced role of the United Nations by taking appropriate bilateral measures, such as extradition agreements on confiscation, mutual legal assistance, aid for crop substitution programmes, co-operation in the prevention and treatment of drug addiction and co-operation in the field of law enforcement.

D

The General Assembly,

Noting that the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, to be held in Cyprus from 2 to 7 April 1990, will debate the problems of drug abuse control,

1. Welcomes increased contacts by national parliaments, at both the bilateral and multilateral levels, to discuss common action and international co-operation in the field of drug abuse control;

2. Fully recognizes the importance of close co-operation between the relevant United Nations organs and national parliaments, also through the Inter-Parliamentary Union, with a view to stimulating awareness and national legislative action in the field of drug abuse control.

1/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 976, No. 14152.

3/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

4/ E/CONF.82/15 and Corr.2.

5/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

6/ Resolution 44/16.

Draft resolution submitted by Lebanon, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77*

International Action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

(a) Deeply concerned that the illicit demand for, production of, traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances has become one of the most serious dangers to the health and welfare of populations, adversely affecting the political, economic, social and cultural structure of all societies,

(b) Recognizing that the criminal activities of drug trafficking and its marketing network destabilize economies, adversely affect the development of many countries and pose a threat to the stability, national security and sovereignty of States,

(c) Alarmed by the escalation of acts of violence, the exacerbation of the drug problem and the growing influence of the organizations involved in illicit trafficking, as well as those organizations engaged in the illicit sale and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

(d) Reaffirming the need for a global struggle against all aspects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, the need for dealing with the totality of the problem using an integrated approach and the need for the collective responsibility of all States in this struggle, with absolute respect for national sovereignty, domestic legal systems and national jurisdiction, as well as the cultural traditions of peoples,

(e) Convinced that the international co-operation among States in the struggle against the illicit demand for, production of, trafficking in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances more than ever demands an intensification of measures to be taken at the national and international levels in order to combat in an integrated manner the causes and effects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, in the spirit of the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking and of the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control,

(f) Reiterating the fact that transit routes used by drug traffickers change constantly and that a growing number of countries and regions of the world are particularly vulnerable to illicit transit traffic on account of their geographical location, which imposes serious burdens on the drug law enforcement machinery of those countries,

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* Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/L.4.

(g) Reaffirming the need to maintain a balance between the supply of and demand for raw materials for all drugs and other licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes, which is an important element in the international control strategy and policy on drug abuse control,

(h) Mindful of the fact that licit cultivation of raw materials for licit drugs is a major source of livelihood of large segments of the population in the traditional supplier countries, of the financial and other burdens faced by those countries as a result of the accumulation of excess stocks of raw material in such countries in recent years and of the need for international co-operation and solidarity to overcome the problem of excess stocks of raw material in the traditional supplier countries,

(i) In pursuance of General Assembly decision 44/410, in which the Assembly requests the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, taking into account all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and to formulate views thereon for the benefit of the work of the Assembly at its seventeenth special session,

(j) Recognizing that States in which drug abuse is most widespread bear a special responsibility for enacting and vigorously pursuing comprehensive measures to contain and eliminate the demand for and consumption of drugs,

1. Recognizes that although the effective struggle against illicit production and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances on a certain location may indeed have consequences of extreme importance in its control, the results thus obtained will only be temporary if both demand and consumption are not also simultaneously reduced, for experience shows that, otherwise, the elimination of a supply source is easily counterbalanced by the creation of a new one;

2. Underlines the crucial importance attached to the drastic reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs, aiming at its total eradication, as an essential component of an efficient strategy to prevent illicit trafficking from taking root in societies and, therefore, makes an urgent call for the resolute commitment of the international community to undertake concrete action regarding this matter;

3. Emphasizes the imperative need for the international community to take the necessary measures to tackle without delay the causes of the onslaught of drugs, which are intimately linked with political, socio-economic, cultural and educational factors;

4. Calls upon the multilateral agencies of the United Nations system involved in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking to assist States affected by transit trafficking, particularly developing countries, at their request and in accordance with paragraph 11 below, by implementing appropriate technical and financial measures to help them cope with the heavy financial and other burdens imposed on their drug law enforcement agencies and the forced diversion of scarce resources from pressing developmental tasks;

5. Invites those countries that are in a position to do so to start or to increase substantially their financial contributions to the multilateral organizations involved in providing development aid or to implement agreements

in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops, in close co-ordination with the Governments of the recipient countries;

6. Emphasizes the need for detecting the scale and location of illicit crops and for developing a cost-effective methodology for such a survey in order to adopt appropriate countermeasures, taking into consideration the possibility of identifying ecologically safe methods for eradication programmes, with the agreement of the Governments of the countries concerned and with respect for the sovereignty of States;

7. Calls for greater international co-operation to ensure that programmes for the eradication of illicit crops and integrated rural development in marginal regions, together with the adoption of appropiate guidelines, promote greater access to the markets of industrialized countries, in order to effectively counterbalance the economic incentives that drug traffickers offer to those who cultivate illicit crops;

8. Urges Governments to consider the inclusion of provisions in their drug legislations that impose severe punishment on convicted traffickers, within the framework of their constitutions, and to adopt efficient mechanisms to control the production, import, export, storage, distribution and sale of basic and chemical substances, solvents and other precursors, which may be diverted to the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and pyschotropic substances, in view of the great threat posed by the possibility of scientifically synthesizing the active principles of narcotic plants using entirely chemical components, thereby forgoing illicit crops;

9. Requests Member States to implement measures to punish financial organizations that use financial systems for converting and mobilizing funds derived from illicit drug trafficking;

10. Underlines the desirability that the study by the Secretary-General on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, should be carried out as soon as possible and requests that further study should be undertaken on the need for emphasizing the pertinent epidemiological research on the populations that show high drug consumption patterns, so as to determine scientifically the characteristics, tendencies and mutations of the abuse patterns, as a prerequisite for the shaping and implementation of suitable and effective programmes aimed at eradicating the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, all of which include adequate measures for prevention, education, rehabilitation and social integration of addicts, within the framework of integrated community participation;

11. Encourages the conclusion of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements covering co-operation and assistance for transit States and the exchange of information and analyses of data relating to transit routes and methods of trafficking, in conformity with the fundamental provisions of domestic legal systems, as well as the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, and with full respect for the sovereignty of States;

12. Calls for an international programme of action aimed at resolving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials in the traditional supplier countries by providing all possible support needed for reducing those stocks, inter alia, through international assistance for meeting the potential

legitimate need for opiates, particularly in developing countries, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board in its special report entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs";

13. Urges member States to adopt all the necessary measures to substantially reinforce the structural capacity of the United Nations in order to promote international co-operation up to the level required to achieve success in the integrated struggle against the causes and effects of the problem of drug abuse and the illicit demand for, production of, supply of, trafficking in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, with absolute respect for the sovereignty of States, their domestic law, their national jurisdiction and the cultural traditions of the peoples and in accordance with the international instruments agreed in this field;

14. Calls for member States to substantially increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control so that it may have the necessary financial resources to develop its operational activities and to expand its programmes, with effective support from the relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular, programmes for the substitution of illicit crops within the framework of integrated rural development, as well as those oriented towards promoting the suppression of the illicit demand for drugs by utilizing preventive education, the mass media to increase public awareness, and projects for the treatment, rehabilitation and social integration of drug abusers;

15. Recommends the Secretary-General to take urgently needed steps conducive to increasing the budgetary, material, technical and human resources of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board in order to enable them to carry out more efficiently their increasing responsibilities in combating drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, particularly those related to activities involved in the reduction of the illicit demand for drugs.

Amendment to draft resolution E/CN.7/1990/L.4 submitted by Colombia*

Page 3, paragraph 8, line 3

After efficient mechanisms insert

, including the convening of a conference between Governments and firms that produce chemical substances,

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* Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.3.

Amendment to the preamble of draft resolution E/CN.7/1990/L.4 submitted by Pakistan*

After preambular paragraph (h), insert the following text:

(i) Mindful also of the fact that, because the total ban on the cultivation of raw materials in certain traditional growing areas has deprived large segments of the population of their livelihood and has placed them under enormous financial difficulties, the international community should give priority to helping the countries concerned, at their request, to overcome this urgent problem and should make a resolute commitment to taking concrete steps for the provision of alternative sources of income;

Draft revised text for transmission to the General Assembly at its Seventeenth Special Session, based on subparagraph 5 (a) of General Assembly resolution 44/141 presented by Canada, Norway, Sweden and United States of America**

(a) Demand reduction

(i) The Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, in collaboration with other United Nations drug control bodies and the World Health Organization, should assist Governments in developing and implementing instrumentation to establish data bases concerning the nature and extent of drug abuse at the national and international levels based on the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, which is being developed by the Division with financial support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

(ii) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and appropriate United Nations bodies, should solicit, compile and analyse information on effective prevention strategies, including public information, education programmes and professional training, and on programme evaluation techniques and should disseminate this material to States upon request;

(iii) Appropriate United Nations bodies should collaborate with non-governmental organizations with special expertise in the field of drugs to identify and make available technical expertise on demand reduction strategies and methods;

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* Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.4.
** Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.1/Rev.1.

(iv) The International Labour Organisation should provide on request advice on education programmes to reduce drug abuse in the workplace and should monitor their effectiveness;

(v) The Division of Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the World Health Organization and other competent international bodies should, on request, provide technical assistance to Governments to establish comprehensive strategies for drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation;

(b) Control of supply

(i) The International Narcotics Control Board, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and other competent entities, should assist countries, on request, in improving their capacities for monitoring the manufacture, importation, dispensing and distribution of substances under international control;

(ii) The World Health Organization, in collaboration with the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, should assist national drug regulatory authorities in developing and strengthening their pharmaceutical administrations and control laboratories in order to enable them to control pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(iii) The World Health Organization, in collaboration with United Nations drug control bodies, non-governmental organizations and other organizations involved in the rational use of pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, should assist national educational authorities in developing training materials and conducting training courses to ensure that medical practitioners and other health personnel are well trained in the rational use and prescription of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(iv) The Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board, the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization should assist States in the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances to establish a monitoring and control system to prevent a diversion of chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacturing and processing of these drugs;

(v) The Secretary-General, as well as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, should consult with international financial institutions to encourage them to contribute more extensively to integrated rural development in support of the eradication of illicit plantings and crop substitution programmes;

(vi) The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, through its master-plan concept on subregional levels, should extend the scope of economic and technical assistance directed to narcotic control efforts in support of crop substitution and integrated rural development programmes;

(c) Suppression of illicit trafficking

(i) The Secretary-General shall provide expertise and assistance to States at their request to enable them to establish the legislative and administrative measures for the provisional application, ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

(ii) The Division of Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in co-operation with the International Narcotics Control Board, the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization should co-ordinate an expanded programme of training for law enforcement personnel in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotic intelligence, with member States controlling their training programmes and resources;

(iii) United Nations specialized agencies, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, in collaboration with member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, should increase the development of programmes whereby member States work with the parties involved in the transportation industry to suppress illicit traffic in drugs;

(iv) The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in collaboration with the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization and in support of regional and bilateral programmes, should assist countries, at their request, in equipping and strengthening their law enforcement authorities and criminal justice systems;

(v) The Division of Narcotic Drugs should develop a repository of laws and regulations on money laundering, asset forfeiture, and the protection of banking systems and other financial institutions from money laundering;

(vi) The Division of Narcotic Drugs, in co-operation with the Customs Co-operation Council and the International Criminal Police Organization, should promote bilateral or regional exchanges of information between governmental regulatory or investigative agencies concerning the financial flow of illicit drug proceeds;

(d) Treatment and rehabilitation

(i) The International Labour Organisation should prepare and publish guidelines for programmes to reintegrate former addicts in occupational activities or vocational training;

(ii) The World Health Organization should continue to explore with Governments and report on the development of the following:

a. Health education programmes as a means of preventing the transmission through intravenous drug abuse of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);

b. Appropriate treatment and counselling for drug misusers who are HIV positive or who have developed acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);

(iii) The World Health Organization, in collaboration with other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, should solicit, compile, analyse and disseminate information on treatment and rehabilitation policies, programme modalities and resource materials that have proved effective.

After subparagraph (e) of draft resolution E/CN.7/1990/L.2, Section B

(f) The need to integrate drug-related information within the United Nations system;

(g) The need for equitable integration of demand reduction in United Nations programming;

(h) The need for integration of law enforcement field expertise in United Nations programming;

(i) The need to meet all non-discretionary obligations mandated by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol amending that Convention, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances;

(j) The need for an estimate of the resources necessary to carry out mandates successfully.

Proposal submitted by Australia*

Special Session of the General Assembly

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

(a) Recalling General Assembly decision 44/410 of 14 November 1989, in which the Assembly requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its eleventh special session to consider the question of the enhancement of the role of the United Nations in the fight against illicit drugs and to formulate its views thereon for the benefit of the Assembly at its special session and of paragraph 6 and invited the Commission to transmit to the Assembly at its seventeenth special session any views on matters pertaining to that special session;

(b) Recalling also paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 44/141 of 15 December 1989, in which the Assembly agrees to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to achieve more efficient and co-ordinated co-operation at international, regional and national levels against the threats posed by illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(c) Further recalling paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 44/141, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to select a limited number of experts to advise and assist him in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

(d) Recalling subparagraph 5 (f) of General Assembly resolution 44/141, in which the Assembly requested States to consider in the preparatory work for its special session the examination of recommendations to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in the most appropriate way to enable the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the most effective and co-ordinated manner;

(c) Believing that member States should, via the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and General Assembly at its special session, provide necessary guidance to the Secretary-General and the group of experts on key issues that need to be carefully considered in seeking to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations to undertake an enhanced role and perform its necessary tasks in the area of illicit drug abuse control;

1. Requests the Secretary-General and the group of experts to give careful consideration to the programming, structural and resource implications of empowering the United Nations to fully respond to its increased responsibilities in the light of existing mandates and of decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its special session;

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* Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.2.

2. Believes that a desirable alternative for the United Nations to manage its participation in the international drug effort is the creation of a single United Nations authority responsible for international narcotics matters with a full-time head and that, in creating such an authority, a number of factors would need to be considered:

(a) The development of an appropriate structure;

(b) The need to recognize that technical assistance in the narcotics context and promotion of adherence by Governments to the various drug control treaties are important and distinct responsibilities requiring:

(i) A recognition of the crucial and effective role of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in the development of technical assistance programmes and of the desirability of safeguarding its operational integrity;

(ii) The need to safeguard the operational integrity of the International Narcotics Control Board in the discharge of its powers, duties and functions pursuant to the existing international drug control treaties.

Draft text for transmission to the General Assembly at its Seventeenth Special Session, based on subparagraphs 5 (h), (i) and (k) of General Assembly resolution 44/141 submitted by Bahamas and Jamaica*

Strengthening national, regional and interregional law enforcement

1. The United Nations shall collect and disseminate information and co-ordinate drug law enforcement training programmes for national agencies to achieve more effective levels of expertise in investigative methods, interdiction and narcotics intelligence to counter traffickers employing force against sovereign States.

2. Consideration shall be given to the development of a United Nations capability to co-ordinate the provision by States of training and of equipment to other States, at their request, for their own anti-drug operations to inhibit the use, interdict the supply and eliminate the illicit trafficking of drugs.

3. Establishment at the United Nations of a register of narcotics expertise and services that could be made available to States at their request.

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* Originally issued under the symbol E/CN.7/1990/C/WP.5.

Annex V

ATTENDANCE

Members

Australia:	M.J. Wilson, David De Souza, Herman F. Woltring, John Arthur, Julian Ormond Green, Guy Mark Harrison, Alan John Sing, Jeff Hart, John Page
Bahamas:	Missouri Sherman-Peter, Vivienne Lockhart
Belgium:	Georges Vilain XIIII, A. Pauwels, L. Carbonez, J. Dewilde, Patrick Duray, C. Gillard, P. Rosseel, L. Vreven
Bolivia:	Gastón Ponce Caballero, Roberto Calzadilla, Esther Ashton, Elvira de Morató, Isabel Dalenz de Vidaurre
Brazil:	Eduardo Moreira Hosannah, Ronaldo Augusto Bretas Marzagao, Maria Dulce Silva Barros, Ricardo Luís Pires Ribeiro da Silva
Bulgaria:	Alexandrina Nentcheva, Christo Paskalev, Teodor Tsvetkov, Todor Staikov
Canada:	Michael Shenstone, Jacques LeCavalier, Owen Davey, Barbara Ouellet, Stephen Moran, Donald Waterfall, Adrian Snidanko, Jillian Stirk, Vincent Casey
China:	Chen Yinqing, Xilin Zhang, Zhioning Zhu, Liancheng Ge, Xiaoyí Li, Weiping Gu, Haitao Wu
Colombia:	Roberto Salazar Manrique, Mario Laserna Pinzón, Enrique Low-Murtra, Patricia Koppel Durán, Ana Mercedes Botero, Luis Edison Bertin Ramírez
Côte d'Ivoire:	Sopie Rosalie Assi, Eoulou Lucien Koula, Georges Aboua
Denmark:	Jörgen H. Koch, Mogens Bjoernbak-Hansen, Henriette Orholm, Karsten Petersen, Elisabeth Thomsen, Hugo Ostergaard-Andersen, Mogens Bruhn
Ecuador:	Jorge Pareja, Fernando Flores, Maria del Carmen Gonzalez C.
Egypt:	Fathi Eid, Mohamed Abdel Wahab, Mahmoud Allam, Fatma Hussein, Taher Ahmed Farahat

France:	Georgina Dufoix, André F. Baeyens, Agués-Frena Artiges, Beynel, J.P. Bompeix, Raymond Césaire, Danielle Delga, Jean Galinier, Alain Gillette, Alice Guiton, Bernard Gravet, Gabriel Keller, J.L. Kuhn, Bernard Leroy, Helene Martini, Olivier Maitland Pelen, Elisabeth Ponroy, Francoise Rouchereau, Patrick Sansoy, Bernard Delias
Germany, Federal Republic of:	Helmut Butke, Hans von Hengstenberg, Horst Pakowski, Günter Krause, Lothar Koch, Peter-Hannes Meyer, Jürgen Storbeck, Hans-Ulrich Gleim, Christine Busch
Ghana:	Koyo Amoo-Gottfried, George A. Osei, Muhammad Alhaj Abdullah, Theophilus Clottey Corquaye
Hungary:	Mihály Kökény, György Balogh, Vilmos Cserveny, István Bayer, Károly Nagy, László Kiss, Károly Balla, Edit Frei Andrásné Sandor, Katalin Szomor Molnár, Miháli Dihen, Eva Lajta
India:	M.M. Bhatnagar, Saurabh Kumar, V. Kannan, D.R. Pradhan
Indonesia:	Dadang Sukandar, Abdullah Nawawi, M. Kaasah, Jacky D. Wahyu, Nurrachman Oerip, Yasril A. Baharuddin
Italy:	Gian Carlo Ruffino, Corrado Taliani, Vittorio Pennarola, Lorenzo Ferrarin, Emanuele Punzo, Gianni Ghisi, Pietro Soggiu, Emanuele Marotta, Antonio d'Acunto, Lamberto Biagioni Gazzoli, Giustino di Santo, Elisabetta Belgiorno, Romano Capasso, Umberto Filibeck, Gioacchino Polimeni, Anna Maria Tatarelli, Maryse Nadin, Emanuela de Jacobis
Japan:	Yasuji Ishigaki, Koichi Kimura, Kazutaka Ichikawa, Kenya Takizawa, Yuriko Suzuki, Kazutaka Nakazawa
Lebanon:	Yahya Mahmassani, Ishaya El-Khoury, Florence Lecorné-Ulm
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:	Abdul Adem Abdulsamea, Fadhel A. Ben Ashuor, Ghali Ashur Jarafa, M. Bashir Hmeida, Taher N. El-Amari, Sadeg A. Ewaam
Madagascar:	Maurice Randrianame
Malaysia:	Wan Sidek Haji Wan Abdul Rahman, Abdul Halim Ali, Abdul Bahari Zainuddin, Kee Hooi Liew, Mohd. Isa Rastam, Tsu Tuan Chung, Md. Hussin bin Nayan
Mexico:	Francisco Cuevas Cancino, Luis Octavio Porte Petit Moreno, Ricardo García Villalobos, Javier Ramón Brito Moncada

Netherlands:	Robbert J. Samsom, Eeuwe L. Engelsman, L.H.J.B. van Gorkom, Pieter C. Feith, Theodoor P.L. Bot, Robert J.J.Ch. Lousberg, Carol H. Werleman-Lejuez, D.A.H. van Interson, P.M.M. Keulers
Pakistan:	Kalim Dil Khan, Sami-Ur-Rahman, Iftikhar A. Arain
Peru:	Alejandro San Martín, Octavio Herrera Polo, Walter Negreiros Portella, Alberto Salas Barahona, Manuel Torres Franco
Poland:	Witold Wieniawski, Aleksander Czepurko, Marek Pedzich
Senegal:	Diaraf Farba Paye, Issa Lo
Spain:	Miguel Solans, Eloy Ybáñez, Santiago de Torres Sanahuja, Antonio L. Bullón, Juan María Alzina de Aguilar, Pedro Rodríguez Nicolás, Luis Domínguez Arques, Félix Calderón M.
Sweden:	Gertrud Sigurdsen, E. Jacob M. Lindberg, Hans Lundborg, Jan A. Oelander, Dag Victor, Lars Magnuson, Ture Sjoeblom, Doris Hoegne
Switzerland:	Jean-Pierre Vettovaglia, Paul J. Dietschy, Erika Schmidt, Rudolf Wyss, Raymund Kunz, Jean-Pierre Bertschinger, David Vogelsanger
Thailand:	Chavalit Yodmani, Narong Suwanapiam, Prasert Rakdangchareonsuk, Siree Bunnag, Thanes Sucharikul, Prasittiporn Wettayaprasit, Busaya Ongsulee
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:	Edward A. Babayan, P.G. Dzubenko, Guennadi N. Babkine, B.M. Gutin, Alexandre N. Sergeev, Alexandre B. Machkovtsev, Valezi M. Boulagev, Tatajna A. Shamaro, Viatscheslav M. Choumakov
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:	Peter Charles Edwards, G.E. Clark, Timothy David, Barry D.K. Price, Marlene Manderson-Jones, David J. Weeks, M. McIntosh, Keith C. Moss, Hilary A. Tarrant, Jill B. Helke
United States of America:	Melvyn Levitsky, Michael H. Newlin, Alexander F. Watson, Lowell C. Kilday, Irene Barrack, John A. Buche, James Cooper, Nicholas P. Reuter, Dianne H. Graham, Paul Higdon, Lee Ann Howdershell, Robert S. Mueller III, Elo Kai Ojamaa, Brian Sapsford, Gregory B. Sprow, Gordon J. Stirling, Phil Armold
Yugoslavia:	Milan Skrlj, Miroljub Savic, Ivan Trutin, Konstantin Ikonomovski

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia.

States not Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Holy See, Republic of Korea.

United Nations Secretariat

Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation; Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board; Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

United Nations bodies

International Narcotics Control Board; United Nations Development Programme.

Research institutes

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute; United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

Intergovernmental organizations

Arab Security Studies and Training Centre; Colombo Plan Bureau; Commission of the European Communities; Commonwealth Secretariat; Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior; Council of Europe; Customs Co-operation Council; International Criminal Police Organization; League of Arab States.

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Category I International Alliance of Women; International Council of Women; International Federation of Business and Professional Women; Inter-Parliamentary Union; Soroptimist International; Women's International Democratic Federation; World Assembly of Youth; Zonta International.

Category II All-India Women's Conference; Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem; Bahá'i International Community; Caritas Internationalis; Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations; Disabled Peoples' International; International Abolitionist Federation; International Association of Lions Clubs; International Catholic Child Bureau; International Council on Alcohol and Addictions; International Federation of University Women; International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse; International Pharmaceutical Federation; International Road Transport Union; Italian Centre for Solidarity; Pax Romana; World Federation of Methodist Women; World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

Roster (A) European Union of Women.

Roster (C) International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations; International Union for Health Education.

Annex VI

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION
AT ITS ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Document symbol	Title	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1990/1	Provisional agenda	1
E/CN.7/1990/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/1990/2	Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (Interregional HONLEA), Vienna, 11-15 September 1989	7
E/CN.7/1990/3 and Corr.1 (C/E/R only)	Report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-fifth session, Ankara, 2-6 October 1989	7
E/CN.7/1990/4	Note by the Secretary-General on urgent matters concerning implementation of international drug control treaties	3
E/CN.7/1990/4/Add.1	Cumulative index of national laws and regulations published in the E/NL. series relating to the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	3
E/CN.7/1990/5	Note by the Secretary-General on enlargement of the membership of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	9
E/CN.7/1990/6	Note by the Secretary-General on the review of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989	4
E/CN.7/1990/7	Report of the Secretary-General on the entry into force and provisional application of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	5
E/CN.7/1990/7/Add.1	Report on the meeting of the expert group on pre-trial destruction of seized narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and essential chemicals, Vienna, 13-17 November 1989	5

Document symbol	Title	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1990/8	Note by the Secretary-General on reports of subsidiary bodies	7
E/CN.7/1990/9 and Corr.1 (C only)	Note by the Secretary-General on the report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	8
E/CN.7/1990/10	Interim report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	8
E/CN.7/1990/11	Note by the Secretariat on the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 concerning the drug control programme	6
E/CN.7/1990/12	Report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-sixth session, Vienna, 23-25 January 1990	7
E/CN.7/1990/13	Note by the Secretary-General on the review of recurrent publications and other documentation: summary of comments received from States members of and observers to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	9
E/CN.7/1990/14	Report of the Secretary-General on drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends	9
E/CN.7/1990/15	Note by the Secretariat on the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs	9
E/CN.7/1990/L.1	Organization of the session and administrative matters	10
E/CN.7/1990/L.1/Add.1	Urgent matters concerning the implementation of the international drug control treaties	3
E/CN.7/1990/L.1/Add.2	Seventeen special session of the General Assembly	9 (a)
E/CN.7/1990/L.1/Add.3	Entry into force and provisional application of the 1988 United Nations Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	5
E/CN.7/1990/L.1/Add.4	Medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 concerning the drug control programme	6

Document symbol	Title	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1990/L.1/Add.5	Development and promotion of more effective action against illicit drug trafficking through regional co-operation in drug law enforcement	7
E/CN.7/1990/L.1/Add.6	Seventeenth special session of the General Assembly; annex	9 (a)
E/CN.7/1990/L.1/Add.7	Review of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989	4
E/CN.7/1990/L.1/Add.8	Interim Report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	8
E/CN.7/1990/L.1/Add.9	Other matters	9 (b)
E/CN.7/1990/L.2	Draft resolution	9 (a)
E/CN.7/1990/L.3	Decisions for inclusion in chapter XI of the report	3
E/CN.7/1990/L.4	Draft resolution: International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking	9 (a)
E/CN.7/1990/L.5	Draft decision: Transmission of documents of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control to the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session	9 (a)
E/CN.7/1990/L.6	Draft resolution: Demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs	9 (a)
E/CN.7/1990/L.7	Draft resolution: Establishment of a meeting of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, Europe	7
E/CN.7/1990/L.8	Development and promotion of more effective action against illicit drug trafficking through regional co-operation in drug law enforcement; programme budget implications	7
E/CN.7/1990/L.9	Other urgent matters; programme budget implications	9
E/CN.7/1990/L.10	Development and promotion of more effective action against illicit drug trafficking through regional co-operation in drug law enforcement; programme budget implications	7

Background documents

DMP/PND/89.3	Programme Planning Working Group Report of the Sixth Meeting, Geneva, 27/2-3/3/1989 (WHO)

Document symbol	Title	Agenda item
E/1986/Index	Cumulative Index of Laws and Regulations 1980-1986	
EB85/23	Action in Respect of International Conventions on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (WHO)	
E/INCB/1989/1 and Corr.1 (F only)	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989	
E/INCB/1989/1/Supp.	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs: report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989	
E/INCB/1989/2	Narcotic drugs: estimated world requirements for 1990; statistics for 1988	
E/INCB/1989/3	Statistics on psychotropic substances for 1988	
TRS 787	WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence	

Conference room papers*

E/CN.7/1990/CRP.1	Provisional timetable	1
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.2	Provisional list of documents	
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.3	Report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of an International Drug Abuse Assessment System, Vienna, 3-7 July 1989	9
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.4	Report of the Consultative Group on Establishment of Guidelines for Training Programmes in Forensic and Toxicology Analysis, Banjul, 13-17 March 1989	9
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.5	Report on the meeting of the Expert Group on Recommended Methods of Testing Barbiturate Derivatives under International Control and Hallucinogenic Plant Products, Wiesbaden, 19-23 June 1989	9
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.6	Report on the meeting of the Expert Group on the Detection and Assay of Controlled Drugs in Biological Specimens, Singapore, 25-29 September 1989	9

* Issued for participants only.

Document symbol	Title	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.7	Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Environmentally Safe Methods for the Eradication of Illicit Narcotic Plants, Vienna, 4-8 December 1989	9
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.8	Note by the Secretary-General on data on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for 1986-1988	9
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.9	Comprehensive review of the activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in 1989	8
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.10	Financial data on operations financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	8
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.11	Report of the Third Latin American Workshop on the Utilization of Community Resources for the Prevention and Reduction of Drug Abuse, La Paz, 7-11 March 1989	9
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.12	Report of the Workshop on the Utilization of Community Resources for the Prevention and Reduction of Drug Abuse for African English-Speaking Countries, Nairobi, 22-26 May 1989	9
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.13	Report of the Workshop on the Utilization of Community Resources for the Prevention and Reduction of Drug Abuse for Western European and Other States, Vigo, 17-21 July 1989	9
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.14	Draft programme on International Drug Control of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997	6
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.14/Add.1	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control: medium-term plan 1989-1993	6
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.15	Report of the expert group meeting on the detection of illicit cultivation of narcotic plants by remote sensing, Vienna, 23-27 October 1989	5